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'Friendship-88' Joint Military Exercise Begins

LD081414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN)—The announced "Friendship-88" troop exercise by the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany began today. As planned, the participating troops are moving into the training area in Havelberg, Potsdam, Niemegk, Magdeburg, and Gardelegen, and are taking up their positions. Up to 20,000 members of the three fraternal armies are participating in the exercise, which has the aim of perfecting the level of training and of providing practice in cooperation among the troops. It is led by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR's ground forces. Observers from all CSCE participating states have been invited to the exercise, in line with the Stockholm Conference document.

According to existing information, 45 generals, officers, and diplomats from 23 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act are expected at the exercise grounds on Monday.

Exercises Continue 11 Apr

LD111634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Magdeburg, 11 Apr (ADN)—Participants in the "Friendship 88" joint exercises today continued to fulfill their assigned tasks in a manner rich in initiative. The troops and staffs of the National People's Army [NVA], the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany are, as planned, preparing defensive actions in the Havelberg, Potsdam, Niemegk, Magdeburg, and Gardelegen area.

Taking part in the exercises, led by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense and head of the NVA's Ground Forces Command, are around 20,000 members of the fraternal armies with 300 combat tanks, 320 antitank missile launchers on armored vehicles, 300 pieces of artillery, and 60 helicopters. The number of planned aircraft deployments will not exceed 200.

In accordance with the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference, 44 generals, officers, and diplomats from 23 CSCE signatory states have arrived in the GDR as observers. They represent Belgium, Bulgaria, the FRG, the CSSR, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, the USSR, Hungary, and the United States.

The military personnel and diplomats were welcomed in Magdeburg by Lieutenant General Gerhard Kunze, deputy chief of the NVA's Main Staff, on behalf of the GDR Government and National Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler. In his address he stressed that the political situation, and thereby military detente and disarmament, has started to move in a positive direction since 1987. The treaty between the United States and the USSR on the removal of their medium- and shorter-range missiles opens up new possibilities and prospects for the disarmament process. He recalled the early return of the shorter-range Soviet missiles stationed in the GDR and the CSSR and the transformation of the base in Waren Neubrandenburg bezirk [area] into an FDGB holiday camp for the republic's workers. In this way the results of disarmament will contribute to the immediate improvement of people's living conditions.

"And so it has again been demonstrated how serious the socialist states are about disarmament. They keep their word, document their good will by deeds, and work for the extention of disarmament to further areas. We believe that nuclear weapon free corridors and chemical weapon free zones can make a contribution to this, particularly in Europe."

In this context, Lt Gen Kunze pointed to the Berlin meeting 20-22 June initiated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR's Council of State. It offers the possibility of [word indistinct] opinions and experiences in a dialogue on nuclear and chemical weapon free regions, zones and [word indistinct] "Steps made possible [word indistinct] the documents of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe on 1 January 1987 have, from our point of view, contributed to reducing the danger of military confrontation and strengthening security for all. We should work at developing this process further," Lt Gen Kunze stressed.

In the late afternoon, the international observers of the "Friendship 88" troop exercises had the opportunity of flying over the exercise area for the participating troops and staffs of the allied armies. From type MI-8 helicopters of the NVA, they gained a picture of the exercise grounds on Letzing Heath, at Altengrabow, and Klietz, as well as of the lay out of the exercise and its extent. They had been previously briefed on the defensive nature of the exercises by means of situation maps and schedules.

Czech Comparison to Ministers' Communique

AU051318 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 March carries on page 7 a 2,200-word CTK Sofia dispatch, entitled "Communique on the Foreign Ministers' Session in Sofia." The RUDE PRAVO report has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 1 April 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 1-3, revealing the following variations:

Page one, column one, paragraph six, first sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...agreements aimed at limiting strategic offensive weapons... ("reducing" changed to "limiting")

Same paragraph, same sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ... tests, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and other types, (adding "and" and "weapons")

Page one, column two, first full paragraph, only sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...the nuclear arms scrapped under the (deleting "due to be")

Page one, column two, paragraph five, second sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...is to be reduced, special attention must be paid to limiting those kinds of armaments that form the basis of the potential of armed forces, including tactical nuclear ...("avoided" changed to "reduced"; "cutting" changed to "limiting"; adding "the potential of")

Page two, column one, first full paragraph on page, only sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...point of adopting political decisions that would further ... (deleting "a"; "decision" changed to plural)

Page two, column one, paragraph three, last sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ... possible way to immediately draft a meaningful... (adding "immediately")

Page two, column one, last paragraph, last sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...they confirmed the importance of ... (deleting "great")

Page two, column two, first paragraph, first sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...full support for:

The Bulgarian and (deleting "and stressed their readiness to help to implement the following:")

Page two, column two, paragraph four, only sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...plan on the limitation of armaments and ... ("reduction" changed to "limitation")

Page two, column two, paragraph five, only sentence, to paragraph six, first sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations, aimed at the further development of the all-European process.

The states represented at the session stressed that they are prepared to contribute toward the realization of these initiatives.

The ministers welcomed ("two alliances" changed to "Warsaw Pact and NATO states"; adding new paragraph)

Page two, column two, paragraph seven, first and second sentences reads in RUDE PRAVO:... and oceans around Europe. They confirmed their support for the USSR's proposals on radically reducing military confrontation in northern Europe and the Arctic, on transforming that ...("continent" changed to "Europe"; "radical" changed to "radically"; deleting "as a whole")

Page two, column two, paragraph eight, first and second sentences reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...a zone of lasting peace, security, and cooperation. The session participants appraised the appropriate proposals and spoke in favor of consistently and totally implementing the sections of... ("stable" changed to lasting"; rewording)

Same paragraph, last sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...forces stationed there, agreeing on confidence-building measures regarding this ... ("coordinating confidence" changed to "agreeing on confidence-building")

Comparison to 'Appeal'

AU051416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 March carries on page 7 a 1,200-word CTK Sofia dispatch, entitled "Appeal to NATO States, to All States Participating in CSCE." The RUDE PRAVO report has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 1 April 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 3-5, revealing the following variations:

Page three, column two, preceding paragraph one of "Appeal," sentence one reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...The Sofia session of the foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member countries adopted an appeal to NATO member states and other countries participating in the CSCE. The appeal states: [new paragraph]

The signing of... (supplying alternative introductory paragraph)

Page three, column two, paragraph one of "Appeal," sentence two and continuing on to next page, reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...promoted by the efforts of many states and the actions of antiwar movements and peace-loving forces ... ("actions" changed to "efforts", "movement" changed to plural)

Page four, column two, first full paragraph, end of sentence to next paragraph reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...such weapons.

—The comparison of military doctrines by representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, bearing in mind their military and technical aspects so that the military doctrines and concepts of the two military blocs and their members would attain a purely defensive character.

—The development and... ("alliances" changed to "blocs," words added, reworded)

Page five, column one, paragraph six, last sentence reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...conflict with the vital interests of the ... ("fundamental" changed to "vital")

Romanian Comparison to Ministers Communique

AU061511 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 31 March carries on page 6 the 2,500-word "Communique

on the Meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member Countries" adopted in Sofia 30 March. The SCINTEIA report has been compared the the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 1 April 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 1-3, revealing the following variations:

Page one, column one, paragraph three, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... a wh le remains quite serious and contradictory, the ... ("relatively complex" changed to "quite serious")

Same paragraph, sentence three, reads in SCINTEIA: ...actions that might harm this process. We ... ("complicate" changed to "harm")

Page two, column one, first full paragraph on page, only sentence, reads in SCINTEIA: ...close to an important stage of adopting political... ("the crucial point" changed to "an important stage")

Page two, column one, paragraph three, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ...are ready to actively contribute to drafting a meaningful and ... (changing from "are ready to help in every possible way to draft")

Comparison to 'Appeal'

AU061527 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 31 March carries on page 6 the 1,700-word "Appeal to All NATO Member States and to All Countries Participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" adopted by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Sofia 30 March. The SCINTEIA report has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 1 April 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 3-5, revealing the following variations:

Page four, column two, fifth full paragraph on column, only sentence, reads in SCINTEIA: ...by the major military powers, particularly states... ("naval" changed to "military")

Page fifth, column one, paragraph two, only sentence, reads in SCINTEIA: ...to ensuring greater openness and publicity in the military ... (changing "glasnost" to "openness"; and "predictability" to "publicity")

Briefs

Nuclear Equipment Cooperation

The main topic at the 18th session of the "Interatominstrument" International Economic Trust, held today in Sofia, was the question of further expanding commercial cooperation in the field of nuclear instrument building. Created in 1982, the trust includes as members 18 economic trusts in Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the CSSR. The session discussed the results of the goods exchange in 1987 and the future specialization of the members of the trust in the production of nuclear equipment for peaceful purposes. As a result of the multilateral meeting, cooperation agreements were signed that will promote joint production. [Text] [*AU010217 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Apr 88 AU*]

Spokesman Expresses 'Concern' Over Hijacking

AU111714 Sofia BTA in English
1634 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Voiced Concern"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told a BTA reporter the following in connection with the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airplane "Boeing-747."

The Bulgarian public is following the development of this incident with concern over the fate of the innocent people taken as hostages. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is firmly against all forms and manifestations of international terrorism. This country is for a wide-ranging and efficient cooperation among the states with the aim of preventing terrorist acts." [quotation marks as received]

Communique Released on Visit by SPD's Vogel

AU111843 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 10 Apr 88 pp 1-2

["Communique" on the Visit of Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Social Democratic Party at the FRG Bundestag, to Bulgaria from 7 to 9 April 1988]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] and chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group at the FRG Bundestag, visited Sofia from 7 to 9 April 1988. He was accompanied by Hans Koschnick, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the SPD, and Hans Dingels, chief of the SPD International Secretariat.

A detailed exchange of opinions took place between Todor Zhivkov and Hans- Jochen Vogel. During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial, open, and constructive atmosphere, a wide-ranging similarity of views and evaluations on bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, as well as on the international situation, particularly in Europe were expressed.

The guest was briefed on the essence and main trends of the fundamental restructuring accomplished in Bulgaria in all fields of social life, on the basis of the July concept for a new model of socialism in Bulgaria, which was confirmed and adopted by the BCP National Conference.

The two leaders agreed that bilateral relations—the political dialogue, as well as economic and cultural cooperation—should be intensified and expanded. Hans-Jochen Vogel declared that the reforms initiated in Bulgaria, and the expansion of independence of enterprises, in particular, under the conditions of self-management, as well as the development of citizens' rights and freedoms, are creating favorable prerequisites for this cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed the importance of the INF Treaty signed between the United States and the USSR. They declared themselves in favor of a dynamic, further pursuit of the disarmament process that has been initiated, and for a prompt signing of other agreements, aimed at a drastic reduction of strategic nuclear systems and at a total ban on chemical weapons. The progressive reduction of small-range missiles and tactical nuclear weapons, and their subsequent total banning along with the elimination of a lack of sy...metry and balance in conventional weapons, is of particular importance. This process should be aimed at achieving strategic stability from the Atlantic to the Ural at the lowest possible level under the mutual inability to attack each other with the remaining armed forces.

In this connection the Bulgarian side pointed out initiatives and proposals contained in the appeal most recently adopted at the Sofia Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Warsaw Pact member states. Hans-Jochen Vogel, in turn, stressed that the results of the Sofia session were received with a positive response in the FRG and, to a great extent, conform with the views of the SPD.

The contribution of small and medium-sized European states was emphasized during the talks. This includes various regional initiatives aimed at the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons on our continent, or zones aimed at restricting military confrontation. Hans-Jochen Vogel welcomed the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to efforts in building closer cooperation between Balkan states, including cooperation in the field of disarmament and arms control.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation for the constructive contribution and initiative of the SPD to detente and disarmament in Europe.

The state of all-European cooperation was discussed during the bilateral talk. The two leaders agreed upon the necessity of additional efforts to overcome existing obstacles and to confirm the understanding that all European peoples, regardless of their social system and despite the fact that they belong to different alliances, are inhabiting the same home continent. The policy initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the Soviet leadership provides opportunities for this, which should be universally taken advantage of.

Todor Zhivkov and Hans-Jochen Vogel confirmed their resolve and mutual readiness to insert new dynamics in the process of developing relations between the BCP and

the SPD, on the basis of mutual respect and on the basis of mutual respect and observance of the peculiar ideological and political nature of both parties.

The talks were attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov and Milko Balev, Politburo members of the BCP Central Committee, and by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Atanasov Gives Statement Before Leaving Baghdad
AU111107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 88 pp 1,7

[Report on statement by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers to IRAQI NEWS AGENCY on 7 April in Baghdad, prior to his departure for Bulgaria]

[Text] Prior to his departure from Baghdad, Georgi Atanasov made the following statement to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY:

"I take advantage of this opportunity to express once more our gratitude to the government of friendly Iraq for the invitation to visit your country and to become familiar with your people's life and with the problems which they face. Bulgarian-Iraqi relations are successfully developing on a solid basis, established in 1980 by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and by Saddam Husayn, president of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq. "During my visit to your country I had many interesting talks." "I would like to point out, above all, my meeting with President Saddam Husayn, to whom I conveyed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's greetings and his best wishes for personal wellbeing and happiness, for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people. Together we discussed a series of specific initiatives in view of promoting our mutual relations to a new level.

"My talks with Taha Yasim Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and deputy prime minister, proceeded in the traditional spirit of friendship and confidence, and the results of these talks are very positive. We reviewed our bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sector, and mapped out measures for enriching them with new forms of cooperation. We also discussed important issues related to the contemporary international situation."

Atanasov Congratulates PRC Premier
AU111300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, congratulating him on his appointment to this post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries will also continue to develop in the future to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

Cooperation Protocol in Electronics With PRC
AU111758 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Bulgaria, China: On Cooperation Issues"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)—A meeting was held here today between Mr Ivan Tenev, chairman of the "Elektronika" Association and Mr Wang Heng Chang [spelling of name as received], director general of the Ministry of Astronautics of the People's Republic of China. They discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and the direct contacts between the corporations and enterprises of the "Elektronika" Association and the interested production enterprises of the PR of China.

A protocol was signed on the results of the visit of the Chinese delegation. Five economic corporations of the electronics complex: "Disk Memory Storage Devices", "Household Electronics", "Microprocessor Systems", "Comprehensive Automation of Technological Processes" and "Electronics Materials and Constituent Parts", will take part in the implementation of the agreements.

PRK Delegation Visit Reported
AU101708 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) paid a visit here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP, led by Mr Yos Son [spelling of name as received], member of the CC of the KPRP, chairman of the Committee for International Contacts of the CC of the KPRP and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Cooperation With the People's of Asia and Africa.

At the talks which took place at the CC of the BCP the two delegations reviewed the cooperation between the BCP and the KPRP and between Bulgaria and Kampuchea and exchanged information on the basic issues of the international situation in the region of the Balkans and of Indochina.

Mr Yos Son was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. The meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere expressed the mutual wish to further promote the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. They confirmed Bulgaria's support for the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the Government of Kampuchea.

State Economic Monopoly Discussed

AU091605 Sofia ANTENI in Bulgarian
Issue No. 14, 6 Apr 88 pp 1,8,9

[Ivan Nurkov article: "The Monopoly"]

[Excerpts] Socialist commodity producers who have a monopoly in the field of consumer goods and services have established themselves in our country over the years. This was necessary at a certain stage of our socioeconomic development. Large production capacities were concentrated, scientific-research work developed, and our markets were better supplied. The large economic trusts with their powerful potential built up a tremendous base for the labor collectives.

At each stage of development the economic laws manifest themselves with their inexorable requirements. As a result of excessive concentration, the monopoly producers came into conflict with the economic laws. Trends to stifle economic initiative, an unjustified increase of individual prices caused by the producers, deterioration in the quality of goods and services, the tendency to dictate market conditions and to maintain an artificial shortage of goods manifested themselves in recent years.

Administrative measures aimed at restricting such manifestations did not produce any satisfactory results. The unfavorable economic trends conflicted with the priority use of economic management methods. All this was assessed at the BCP National Conference whose documents pointed out the necessity of adopting economic, legal, and other measures to restrict the monopoly position of commodity producers and to create competitiveness and socialist competition in the economic sphere.

Can every enterprise or economic organization producing a certain good enjoy monopolies? Certainly not. Producers should be differentiated among as regards the most important manifestation of monopoly activities—namely the achievement of additional profits resulting from the position of being the only producer of a certain commodity. However, who is authorized to determine whether a price on our socialist market is too high, or not? Such organs exist and they are doing a good job—the Committee of State and People's Control and the Committee on Prices are such organs. However, if we wish to be totally consistent, this question should be decided by a law court, or by a specially established Committee attached to the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

A state document on banning increase of prices, which was issued 2 months ago, can serve as a successful beginning of anti-monopoly measures. This document restricts to a certain extent the socialist monopoly producers in obtaining monopoly profits. Nevertheless, as long as we have no other measures to use against them, they will continue to obtain such profits at the expense of a deterioration in quality and of restricting the variety of goods, as well as at the expense of new shortages. [passage omitted]

A monopoly results in severe distortions in the economic thinking of managers, workers, and employees. The principle of "do it, if you can get away with it," which is guaranteed by monopoly becomes the production, marketing, and delivery credo of economic workers and managers. On this basis the quality of goods cannot rise above the present, poor standard, compared with world standards. It is a well-known fact that in our country each new product is of high quality only during the first 1 or 2 months of its production. The lack of competition further leads to the principle: "Do it, if you can get away with it."

Central planning, coordination, and maintainance of economic proportions is in the people's interest. An economy based on monopoly, however, is in contradiction with planning. People take monopolies into consideration because they are strong and unique. The monopoly has merged with the central planning organs, it begins and ends its "successful" activities within them. The monopoly, not the state concerned about the people's needs, dictates the plan.

The monopoly is not flexible. In the domestic trade sector it prevented the existence of the necessary of stores in Bulgarian villages and towns, in entire districts of the capital.

Monopolies in domestic trade are one of the reasons for the shortage of goods and services. Monopolies make sure that there are lines in the shops for all of the goods to maintain the feeling of being irreplaceable. This gives rise to discontent and social apathy.

What can we do about the deterioration of quality? There is one remedy, especially for the present stage of economic development. This remedy already successfully rescued us from the the taxi monopoly of the Sofia city state-owned enterprise. In the past we used to get out of a taxi with a feeling of guilt for having disturbed the all-powerful taxi driver. Today there are as many taxis in our capital as the million-strong capital requires. Their services are accompanied by the polite words: "Please, make yourself comfortable", and "Have a nice evening." How did it happen, that within a few months, the surly and impolite drivers acquired their natural appearance of civilized and well-mannered people?

With the existing monopoly position of the goods producers, socialist competition cannot be displayed. When such competition is absent, quality is also absent, because the buyer has no opportunity to exert influence upon the economic organizations through his preferences. In certain cases, due to shortages of goods he does not even have the opportunity to purchase the goods he wants, and, when the goods appear, he will buy them, no matter how low their quality is.

Certain problems will also undoubtedly arise with the appearance of competition. There will be cases of failure of enterprises that do not meet modern requirements and have long been a burden on the budget or on the relevant trust. Bankruptcies are regulated both by the

law and by the economic conditions. They occur even now, through so-called liquidations.

Bankruptcy, the inevitable companion of competition, must be accepted as an economic necessity and a sanitizing operation, the results of which are in everyone's interest. However, one must plainly reiterate the party postulate that in essence it is the leadership of the enterprise or individual members there of that go bankrupt, not the workers collective. The right to work is guaranteed in Bulgaria, and no collective, no member of a collective will be left unprovided for socially.

It is essential for us to get used to the disappearance of the names of workshops, factories, and even complete plants, just as we are growing accustomed to the new names of the goods producers trusts. Bankruptcy is a necessary and unrivalled cure for economic activity. [passage omitted]

In the struggle against the monopoly position of the goods producers, certain CEMA member countries have outstripped us. A package of measures is in force in the Soviet Union. In Poland the Law on Counteracting Monopoly Practice has been in force since 1987. In Hungary anti-monopoly legislation is perhaps the best developed of all. A Law on Unscrupulous Economic Activity there has been in force since 1984. [passage omitted]

In recent years the fundamental postulate has been adopted of the necessity for small and medium-sized enterprises. Their main quality is great flexibility in relation to the market and the opportunity for economic enterprise. However, to this day the small and medium-sized enterprises have not managed to prove the great foresight of this idea. They have faced the insurmountable wall of the monopolies with regard to markets and raw materials. The opportunities of the small and medium-sized enterprises are great, but they are insignificant in comparison to those of the monopolies. Sole producers may permit themselves to produce more expensively, but they control the raw materials and markets and call the tune. Thus the two forms of one and the same all-national property do not face the same economic conditions with regard to their functioning. For the moment victory is on the side of the monopoly, and until we compel it to limit or dissolve itself the small and medium-sized enterprises will be unable to show the advantages that are widely utilized in other countries. [passage omitted]

What should be done in practice to eliminate the monopoly position of certain goods producers? As in every state that is based on law, sole producers should be determined by the court or by a commission of the Council of Ministers. The principal aim of the legislation should be to break up a monopoly into two or three independent trusts. Once carried out, this breakthrough should be extended and a strict watch maintained to see whether these trusts coordinate their production programs. The breakup of the monopoly and the elimination of the conditions for monopoly activity should be a result not of administrative decisions, but of economic effects. [passage omitted]

There is nothing terrible in splitting up large economic trusts that have acquired the features of sole producers. Recently the "Farmakhim" Economic Trust was split up. It was considered that the size of the trust was not the optimum one, and that signs of unmanageability were appearing in it. [passage omitted]

There are two types of monopoly—legal and actual. The legal monopolies have been created by act of state, and we are not talking about them here. It has been assessed that such a situation is the most beneficial for the state. Such "official" monopolies, if we may so describe them, include "Korekom", SOMAT [expansion unknown], and others. However, almost all monopolies have been created not by a deliberate act, but as a result of economic or administrative practice. No one has ever authorized any economic enterprise to be a sole producer of footwear, televisions, salami, bricks, exercise books, and so forth. However, such sole producers do actually exist and they dictate to the market.

The state can dissolve legal monopolies, but it cannot act administratively against the other economic trusts because they are socialist goods producers existing on the principle of self-management. Here the economic regulators come to our aid. [passage omitted]

We stand on the threshold of a qualitatively new state of socialism in our country, and our road leads onward through limiting the monopoly position of the goods producers, encouraging competition, and eliminating shortages of goods. Like everything that is old and fails to meet the interests of the present day, the monopoly position of the goods producers must also pass into history.

Wages of Scientists, Physicians Increased

AU111818 Sofia BTA in English
1754 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Some Salaries in Bulgaria Increased"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)—The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions adopted a decree for increasing the basic monthly remuneration the scientific workers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy, the higher educational establishments and of the workers in the cultural institutions and the mass media.

This increase comes in implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP (1986) and of the National Conference of the BCP held this year which explicitly stressed the role and the place of the scientific workers, of the cultural workers and of the journalists in the intellectual development of the people and of the socialist personality.

The decree sets the following initial basic monthly salaries: 550 leva for professors, 450 leva for associate professors and 250 leva for assistants. Respective increases are also made in the basic monthly salaries of actors of a higher or extraordinary acting class.

Cultural workers with a higher education of the cultural institutions and of the mass media will start with a basic monthly salary of 230, 350 and 450 leva according to their qualificational grade.

The decree points out that the introduction of the new system of basic salaries is directly bound up with the raising of the level of scientific research work and of the efficiency of production, with quality and professionalism in science, culture and with increasing the attractive power of the mass media.

The new basic salaries do not cancel the additional remuneration received for degrees and titles in the field of science and culture set by the law.

The decree points out that the present resolutions and the forthcoming comprehensive introduction of the new system of basic salaries in the other spheres of social life will create conditions for an upsurge in the work on realizing the strategic aim—the turning of Bulgaria into a highly advanced and civilized socialist state.

Expert Reviews Shortages of Water Resources

AU081409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Article by Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the National Water Council: "The Well Is Not Bottomless"]

[Text] No one will be surprised at my assertion that Bulgaria is poor in water resources. Of the 76 billion cubic meters of water that fall on Bulgaria's territory annually, only 25.8 percent runs off into the rivers. However, this water is distributed unevenly over the year, reaching a minimum in summer and autumn (7-10 percent), precisely in inverse ratio to water consumption, which reaches its maximum in these seasons.

After the dry summer of 1987 and the insufficient precipitation during the fall and winter months, the country's water balance was left with shortages. Recent precipitation has not improved the water runoff into the rivers, which in January and February was about 60 percent less than the mean annual level.

Reservoir discharges and the groundwater table are close to the values for an average dry year, showing a tendency to fall. Reservoir water levels have also fallen progressively, and in certain reservoirs are continuing to do so.

The usable water reserves available on 15 March were barely 34 percent of their total useful volume. Comparison with the past few years shows that the period of drought is continuing.

The condition of certain reservoirs used to provide domestic drinking water and industrial water supplies is particularly alarming. The situation at the "Yasna Polyana" Reservoir, which supplies the entire Black Sea coast, is more than critical.

The "Georgi Traykov" Reservoir has no volume at all available, and water from the dead volume [murtviya obem] of the reservoir is no longer being used to supply the industrial complex in the region of Devnya. To prevent production difficulties at the Devnya plants, the government has adopted special decisions to ensure additional water supplies from outside the "Georgi Traykov" Reservoir. The situation is similar at the "Dyakovo" Reservoir. Its available volume is barely 15 percent of the useful volume, yet the reservoir supplies drinking water to the town of Bobov Dol and meets the industrial requirements of the Bobov Dol Thermoelectric Power Plant and the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plants in the town of Stanke Dimitrov.

The water situation is also alarming in the large reservoirs, such as certain reservoirs used only for irrigation ("Topolnitsa," "Domlyan," "Akhéloy", "Suedinenie," "Yastrebino," "Beli Lom," and "Sopot"), and most of the medium-sized and small reservoirs of local importance.

This is the objective situation in the country. However, human "efforts" are also assisting the drought.

During the past 30 years, as a result of deforestation and violation of the structure of our forests, river water levels have shown an absolute fall (and are continuing to drop!). Springs and rivers are drying up for increasingly longer periods. The Elena section of the Balkan range and Sredna Gora are good examples in this connection, as well as a number of other regions, where the clear-flowing streams disappeared together with the felling of the beech forests.

Some of the problems relating to the water supplies to centers of population have still not been solved. Water supplies are being controlled to Burgas, Lovech, Sliven, Stara Zagora, Tolbukhin, and 88 other towns.

In 1987, 127 villages were subject to permanent control, and 460 villages to seasonal control. The trend this year is better: On 15 March 161 villages were already on controlled supplies. Despite the alarm that was sounded after 1983 in connection with the issue of making use of all existing reserves in this field, the work completed does not correspond to the intention and the requirements of the party and governmental decisions. [passage omitted on need to develop water supplies and encourage thrifty use of water]

Jakes Receives USSR's Dobrynin for Talks

LD112252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is taking part in Prague in the consultations of representatives of communist and workers' parties about the work of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. Present at the meeting was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. [Prague CTK in English at 2000 GMT on 11 April in a similar report adds: "First Deputy Head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee International Department Vadim Zagladin was also present."]

Comrades Milos Jakes and Anatoliy Dobrynin in a friendly conversation exchanged information about the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They also discussed some current questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the international situation. They noted with satisfaction the high level of joint action between both sides and the intensive character of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations in all areas. In particular they emphasized the fact that the realization of the restructuring of the economy and the democratization of social life in both fraternal countries is creating new extensive possibilities for further development of contacts between the two Communist Parties in the interest of increasing the dynamism and content of our all-round cooperation.

Comrades Milos Jakes and Anatoliy Dobrynin were in full agreement in their evaluation of present international political development. They emphasized that the activization of the struggle for the aversion of the threat of nuclear war, and for disarmament and the creation of a complex system of international peace and security, remains the main task. A historic step along this path was the Washington agreement on the liquidation of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Czechoslovakia fully supports the effort for the achievement of a 50-percent reduction in strike strategic missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union while strictly respecting the ABM Treaty of 1972.

Anatoliy Dobrynin praised the initiative put forward by Czechoslovakia for the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and goodneighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as a concrete contribution for the strengthening of security in Europe and in the whole world.

Further Reportage on Husak's USSR Visit

Holds Talks With Gromyko

LD111402 Prague CTK in English 1314 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 11 (CTK correspondent)—Talks were held here today between Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The two sides exchanged information on the implementation of the conclusions of the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress and the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. They paid attention to the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, especially to economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and to the intensification of contacts in culture, education and science.

The two statesmen also discussed international topics.

Further Report

LD112218 Prague CTK in English 2130 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and President of the Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko informed each other today of the implementation of the conclusions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 17th Congress and the Soviet Communist Party's 27th Congress, the aim of which is to speed up the social and economic development in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that key questions of the present include the ideological ensurance of the restructuring, the improvement of the political system which requires a more accurate definition of state and party functions, the uprooting of formalism and the further revival of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, the strengthening of the law and legality. The 19th all-union party conference will contribute to the solution of these questions.

Gustav Husak informed Andrey Gromyko of the results of last week's Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session, of the basis of the changes which are taking place in Czechoslovakia, the aim of which is to implement the comprehensive program of the restructuring and radical economic reforms and to democratise all spheres of the society's life. The Czechoslovak president stressed that this requires a new attitude to the style and methods of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's work in the interest of further strengthening its leading role, deepening its links with the masses and increasing the contribution of working people to the implementation of the restructuring.

The two representatives pointed to the fact that the identity of the general aims of the restructuring in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, regardless of their certain specificity, creates favourable conditions for the further dynamical development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

Discussing topical questions of the world policy, they confirmed the full identity of opinions in evaluating the current situation in Europe and all over the world.

Speaking about problems of European security, both sides expressed hope that the Vienna follow-up meeting will end successfully and that political decisions on further strengthening security and cooperation in Europe will be accepted.

The Soviet side expressed full support for Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes' initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union confirmed their resolution to further actively cooperate with all socialist countries in the interest of implementing initiatives presented by the Warsaw Treaty member states, aimed at the liquidation of the nuclear threat and creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Gustav Husak and Andrey Gromyko stated with satisfaction that the constructive cooperation of sides concerned in the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has helped remove obstacles at the Geneva talks. The Geneva agreement can be signed in the coming days. It would favourably influence the solution of the problem of Afghan national reconciliation.

The two representatives voiced both countries' firm resolution to deepen international cooperation in the interest of strengthening world peace and security.

Foreign Ministers Sign Documents

LD111713 Prague CTK in English
1643 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 11 (CTK correspondent)—Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union signed here today documents providing for the further extension of cooperation between the two countries in many spheres.

The documents were signed in the presence of Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and President Gustav Husak and Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Chairman Andrey Gromyko.

The signed documents include an agreement between the two countries' governments on the establishment and activity of a Czechoslovak cultural and information centre in the Soviet Union and a protocol on the establishment of an intergovernmental commission for bilateral cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze also signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries.

Rovensky Calls for CW Nondeployment Talks

LD121238 Prague CTK in English
1201 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky made a statement concerning Czechoslovakia's standpoint on some international developments at a press conference here today.

Referring to a joint declaration of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) of April 5, calling for an immediate opening of talks on nondeployment of chemical weapons on the territories of the three states, Rovensky said Czechoslovakia is prepared to start such talks at any time and at any level. He said that long delays in working out a convention on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons and on their liquidation, the starting of chemical weapons production in the USA and problems with their effective control "corroborate our opinion that the proposal of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to create a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe was well-founded and is not in the least losing its urgency".

The implementation of this proposal would help solve the so far open questions of a worldwide convention and would be a major step forward in globally banning chemical weapons.

Speaking about the 6th round of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, due to start in the coming days, Dusan Rovensky said Czechoslovakia was interested in a fruitful outcome of the talks as the fifth round brought no fundamental turn and positive processes, witnessed in international relations, were not reflected in its course to the required extent.

He said the NATO states were obviously unwilling to pursue the path of new approaches in the international dialogue and carried on attempts to assert their one-sided views. In the sixth round of the Vienna CSCE meeting, the Czechoslovak delegation will seek an effective, constructive dialogue, in close cooperation with the other socialist states, the spokesman said.

He also pointed out that Czechoslovakia welcomed the fact that after the complicated period of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan a system of agreements that would make possible a comprehensive settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is ready for signing. In this context he emphasized the importance of Soviet initiatives in particular Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of February 8, 1988 and the conclusions of the Tashkent meeting with Afghan President Najibullah of April 7.

CW Removal From Central Europe Urged

AU081925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Chemical Weapons Out of Central Europe"]

[Text] The interdependence of the contemporary world requires constant orientation toward creating long-term, stable, and guaranteed security on individual continents as well as throughout the world; security which respects the interests of every member of the international community, and which proceeds from the requirement to radically limit and subsequently destroy mass destruction weapons and substantially reduce conventional weapons. Therefore the international public rightly demands that one of the first steps in the disarmament process should be the ban on chemical weapons, which is being discussed in Geneva. Every year it seems that the talks will be concluded with a treaty, yet this has not happened so far. In recent months it even seems as if one of the main negotiators—the United States—has lost interest in finding an early and positive conclusion in Geneva. And this despite the fact that the Warsaw Pact member, as well as the majority of the members of the North Atlantic pact, are in favor of the ban.

In this situation the CPCZ, the SED, and the SPD have come forward with their joint declaration (published Wednesday), the contents of which is the proposal that the governments of the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG begin, without delay, talks on the elimination, or nonstationing, of chemical weapons on their territories, and the appeal addressed to the rest of the states of Europe to join this initiative and thus acquire the right to control this zone free of chemical weapons.

Beginning such talks would benefit the participants as well as all of Europe. This idea corresponds to the current international policy development. After all, consultations between the CSSR, GDR, and FRG delegations have been going on in Geneva for several months now.

Thus far, the FRG Government has rejected the idea of the zone, claiming that one has to give preference to efforts for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. However, in Bonn, too, they know that the Geneva talks on chemical weapons are dragging because of the fault of the United States, and that a breakthrough must be achieved.

Therefore it is difficult to understand that in such a situation an FRG Ministry of Defense representative described the participation of the SPD in the effort for the zone free of chemical weapons as "falling in the allies' back," and as a step "which will make the Geneva talks more difficult." From the FRG there resound voices saying that it is, allegedly, unheard of for a big Western opposition party to join forces with "ruling parties of communist countries" for a common purpose. The CPCZ, the SED, and the SPD submitted their project for a zone free of chemical weapons for the first time on 19 June 1985. They also submitted variants of verification. The West, including Bonn, rejected the idea. The arguments then were the same as today, although much has happened since then. The disarmament process in the form of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-range Missiles has been initiated. In Czechoslovakia there were and are no chemical weapons, and now also no nuclear devices, which were withdrawn from the CSSR earlier, before the spring. In February, our country submitted a proposal to create a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line separating the Warsaw Pact and NATO. A Soviet-American agreement is being prepared on reducing strategic offensive weapons to half, and on the table lies the Sofia appeal of the session of the Warsaw Pact ministers of foreign affairs on reducing military confrontation from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The world is changing and international relations are acquiring new qualities. Old cliches are being demolished, trite stereotypes of an "enemy picture" are losing their effectiveness. More and more people are aware of the benefit of new thinking on the international scene in the nuclear age. But the reaction of some forces in the West to disarmament initiatives of the East often conform to the past. Nor are, obviously, some politicians in the FRG, together with bourgeois information media, willing to reconsider their stands and thinking. Otherwise they would limit their caring to narrow party interests and would understand that the Social Democrats' signing of the Joint Declaration of Tuesday, 5 April, is not a "betrayal of the FRG interests."

The West German public demanded years ago that the United States withdraw from the FRG thousands of tons of chemical weapons. And it was not only the communists, but also social democrats, liberals, trade unionists, and Christians who demanded this. And how did the United States respond? By announcing new chemical weapons which, allegedly, will not be that dangerous. The United States has already started producing binary chemical weapons, and they are, according to American generals, destined for the European battlefield! Are, perhaps, these weapons less dangerous only because their two components react only after being fired? On the contrary, they are even more dangerous because they create an illusion of safety, the impression that everything is in order, feeling that one has to "intimidate" the East.

In its press review on Wednesday morning, the West German Deutschlandfunk radio station tried to give the impression that the SPD would be completely alone in its opinion in the FRG. It published only voices warning the SPD against "embarking onto thin ice," against "making pacts with Communists," against the danger of goodwill being "misused for propaganda" by the socialist states! There is no need to go back in time very far—

similar voices resounded from the same papers and radios before the Soviet-American treaty and before the withdrawal of Soviet shorter-range missiles from the CSSR and the GDR. And, at the same time, the FRG Ministry of Defense as well as the Chancellor's Office repeat ad infinitum Chancellor Kohl's words that the FRG wants peace with the smallest possible quantity of weapons. Is this supposed to mean that what is involved is the quantity of weapons on one side only?

The CPCZ and the SED on the one hand, and the SPD on the other, are political organizations of different character. But all three of them are active in the region with the largest accumulation of weapons—in central Europe. After long talks they have come to the conclusion that the threat of destruction in case of war is great for all of them, and that it has to be averted, that one must not sit with one's hands folded in one's lap. Not for the reason of collecting public opinion "points," not because they would like to delay a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, but because they want to break the ice, they are coming forward with an urgent proposal to begin talks on the elimination, or nonstationing, of chemical weapons on the territory of the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG. This also would be an opportunity to gain experience with various kinds of verifications, including short inspections. This would improve even more the atmosphere in central Europe and would serve as an example for other regions. Czechoslovakia and the GDR are ready for this and expect the FRG Government to ponder over their goodwill again.

Observers To Attend GDR Maneuvers 11-14 Apr

LD101717 Prague CTK in English
1626 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak observers will be present at a military exercise in the German Democratic Republic from April 11 to 14, in harmony with the Stockholm Conference Document.

The exercise, called Druzhba 88 and involving GDR, Soviet and Polish troops, is taking place from April 8 to 15.

German Private Plane Lands 10 April

LD111712 Hamburg DPA in German
1546 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Prague (DPA)—A German private airplane landed in the CSSR on Sunday evening, according to official information. The two 23-year-old pilots said after their landing at the airport of the spa town of Karlovy Vary that they had lost their sense of direction. Foreign ministry spokesman Dusan Rovensky declared in Prague that both pilots had left the CSSR on Monday. Their plane could be collected in Karlovy Vary.

Husak Congratulates New PRC President

LD081526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] President Gustav Husak today sent a telegram of congratulations to Yang Shangkun on his election to the office of PRC president. He expressed the conviction that his election into the highest state office of China would contribute to the deepening and development of traditional friendship and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries in the interest of socialism, progress, and world peace.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to (Wan Lin), member of CPC Central Committee Presidium, on his election to the office of chairman of the Standing Committee of Chinese National People's Congress.

Urbanek Outlines CPCZ's CC Session Results

LD111743 Prague CTK in English
1534 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 11 (CTK)—The conclusions of last week's 9th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee must now be creatively applied in the preparations of the party's district and regional conferences to take place this and next month, head of the political-organizational department of the Central Committee Karel Urbanek told foreign journalists accredited in Prague today.

The preparations of the Central Committee session were marked by the spirit of restructuring and broad intra-party democracy as the regional party committees were informed of the Presidium report beforehand and their comments were included in the final text of the document.

Karel Urbanek noted that the way in which the Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat accounted for their activities since last December's 7th Central Committee session was new in the methods of work of the party apparatus. It was characterized by the effort to remove administrative management and give greater scope for independence in decision-making at other party levels, to improve the internal mechanism of the party and make cadre work more democratic, as the resolution of the 9th session said.

Karel Urbanek said that in the coming period the party leadership would focus primarily on long-term targets. The party Central Committee Secretariat will put greater emphasis on specific control activities.

A Central Committee commission is to be set up at the next Central Committee session to prepare the program of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as a long-term document. Unlike other parties, including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak

Communist Party has not had such a document since its 9th congress of 1949. The document lesson drawn from the crisis development in the party and society in the years 1968-1969 remains valid for the drafting of the program, Karel Urbanek said.

Deputy head of the Central Committee economic department Josef Mueller reported on those conclusions of the session which will influence primarily the management of the Czechoslovak national economy.

The approved proposals for a new organization of the central bodies, to be yet debated by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, are another important step towards the implementation of economic reform in the country.

Mentioning examples, he said that three former federal ministries in the engineering and electronics complex will be merged into one, and also the federal ministries of transport and communications will become one. At the national level in both parts of the federation, the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republic will each have its ministry of interior and the environment demonstrating the increased care for the solution of ecological problems.

The process of reorganization of economic managing bodies will begin on July 1, 1988 when the first part of enterprises will begin to apply the new methods. These will mean two-level management and the abolition of management bodies on a territorial basis and those of large units or even branches. From July 1, 1989, the new system will already be applied in all industrial branches, with agriculture taking it up from next January 1.

In reply to journalists' questions Karel Urbanek explained the approved cadre changes in the party leadership.

He noted that the number of Communist Party Central Committee secretaries is being reduced to eight, including the general secretary.

Presidium member Jozef Lenart will be secretary for conceptual development of the economy, the sphere formerly led by Milos Jakes before his election as party general secretary. Frantisek Hanus, former head secretary of the party's Central Bohemian Regional Committee, will be secretary for industry instead of Josef Haman who remains party Presidium alternate member and becomes head secretary of the Central Bohemian Committee.

Former head secretary of the party city committee in Prague Antonin Kapek is retiring and Miroslav Stepan, elected Secretariat member at the session, is being proposed to replace him. Jindrich Polednik, released from his post of Central Committee secretary, remains a Secretariat member and is to be nominated for a leading post in the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training and Sport (CSTV).

As the reorganization of central bodies will also involve government changes, e.g. a reduction in the number of deputy premiers, the Federal Assembly will be presented a new government.

Karel Urbanek noted that the recommendations concerning party posts are still subject to regular elections. Ignac Janak, former head secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee, will be nominated for the post of Slovak Communist Party first secretary replacing Jozef Lenart. The decision on this proposal is to be made by the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee in Bratislava this week.

CPSL Presidium Member Released From Duties

LD120250 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] The CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee was in session in Kosice today. At the session, Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, on behalf of the central committees of the CPCZ and CPSL proposed that Jan Pirc be released from the office of Secretariat Presidium member and leading secretary of the party's regional committee in connection with his leaving for well-deserved retirement. He praised his 38 years of selfless work in the territorial organs of the party, particularly his 19 years of work as the head of the party's regional committee.

The CPSL East Slovak Regional Committee Plenum elected Michal Spak to the office of leading secretary. He is a long-term CPCZ Central Committee member, until now leading secretary of the party 's district committee in Presov.

FRG's Woerner's Missile Plans Criticized

AU111546 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 88 p 2

["HE." commentary: "Harassing Fire Against Disarmament"]

[Text] A few days ago we published the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member states to the NATO states and all countries participating in the CSCE. It contained new proposals for disarmament that include all types of weapons and all kinds of verification measures. As the BONNER GENERALANZEIGER reported, the FRG welcomed the proposals from the East, their factual nature, and the "readiness to cooperate in the sphere of arms control."

In this connection, one immediately recalls the constructive contribution that the FRG Government made to bringing about the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles. And one recalls Chancellor Kohl's repeatedly expressed view that in his opinion there is no need to decide on "modernizing" tactical missiles.

Now, exactly at the time when this positive reaction to our appeal came from Bonn, the FRG press carries puzzling reports according to which NATO is preparing a new missile program. "The chancellor and his foreign minister are still opposed to this idea, but in the Defense Ministry the preliminary work for a new round of the arms race has already been started." Defense Minster Woerner had a secret study prepared which states that "in the long run nuclear weapons are indispensable" and must be modernized. And what is more: "New rockets, cruise missiles, and aircraft bombs have been completely drafted, tests are already being carried out, and some of them are already being delivered." They are to be "aimed at targets that have so far been covered by the Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles, which have now been released for scrapping." The new nuclear weapons could be fired at the GDR, CSSR, and Poland.

In other words: Woerner's ministry does not only want to modernize tactical nuclear weapons, which was rejected by Chancellor Kohl, but it also wants to replace the intermediate-range nuclear missiles that are to be eliminated according to the Washington treaty.

The only thing that remains to be said is that a group of military officers that is linked with the armament lobby still dreams of military superiority. They are trying to thwart what has been achieved through the introduction of disarmament. Thus, it again becomes clear that disarmament is not automatically accepted but that it requires great efforts, consistency, and struggle.

Felfe Meets With FRG Communist Leader

LD081820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr ADN—Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Sepp Mayer, member of the Secretariat of the DKP Executive, in Berlin on Friday. During the talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, a detailed exchange of information and opinions took place on the two parties' policies and current questions of the international situation.

Werner Felfe and Sepp Mayer noted that a change for the better was at present beginning to become evident in world events. The treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, it was stressed, was an important initial step on the path to a world without nuclear weapons. Everything must now be done to achieve a steady continuation of the disarmament process which has been begun. This applied particularly to the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons with adherence to the ABM Treaty, and measures for the elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons and a drastic reduction in the conventional sphere.

In this connection, Werner Felfe outlined in detail the SED's peace policy and referred to the GDR's initiative in convening an international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones in Berlin in June 1988. This initiative was a renewed expression of the GDR's steadfast policy of peace and dialogue. It was part and parcel of the GDR's resolute work for a nuclear weapons-free world, for nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones and for comprehensive disarmament and cooperation.

Sepp Mayer assessed the SED's peace policy as a constructive contribution to stabilizing the situation in Europe and the world. This policy also had profound effects on the FRG population. The participants in this year's Easter marches had strongly demanded that the federal government should now finally respond positively with its own disarmament proposals to the letter which Erich Honecker addressed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 16 December 1987. Sepp Mayer stressed: The DKP will focus all its efforts on ensuring that the federal government now follows its words with deeds for the strengthening and further development of the disarmament process.

Werner Felfe and Sepp Mayer welcomed the summit meeting agreed upon between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan for 29 May to 2 June 1988 in Moscow.

During the talk, Werner Felfe outlined the successful work by the GDR working people for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In this, the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy was being resolutely continued. This also applied to the SED's agricultural policy. Since the 13th farming congress of the GDR, the cooperative farmers and working people in the socialist agricultural, forestry, and food industries had made great achievements for the all-round strengthening of socialism in the GDR.

In his speech to the first secretaries of the SED kreis executives on 12 February 1988, Erich Honecker had

impressively argued that the dynamic development of agricultural production in the GDR was a stable factor in the realization of the economic strategy. At the same time, it could be shown that the solution of sociopolitical tasks in the countryside had reached a high standard. More than ever, the close work between cooperative farmers, workers, and experts was proving successful. This process was also deepened as a result of the close integration of agriculture with other branches of the GDR economy.

Sepp Mayer said that a DKP delegation which took part in the 13th Farming Congress found convincing evidence of the great achievements of the SED and the working people in the GDR countryside. He had not encountered any fears about making a living among farmers here in the GDR. By contrast, the lives of farmers in the FRG had worsened enormously.

Referring to the situation and struggle of the DKP, Sepp Mayer stressed that at its 10th session in March 1988, the DKP executive had adopted the policy for the preparation of the 9th party congress, which is to take place in January 1989. The DKP wanted to take an active part in the discussion about the country's future, above all with a comprehensive discussion of the program "FRG 20,000" which contains the communist alternative for the FRG's development. The aim was to ensure that the FRG will in the future comprehensively meet its responsibility for safeguarding human rights to peace, work, social security, and democracy.

The talk was attended by Guenter Rettner, departmental head of the SED Central Committee, and Rudi Schuster, departmental head in the DKP party executive.

Stoph Receives USSR Construction Minister

AU081106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Reshetilov, minister of construction in the northern and western regions of the USSR, in Berlin on Wednesday [6 April]. The Soviet minister is staying in the GDR with a group of construction specialists in order to acquaint himself with experiences in management and planning of the construction sector and in comprehensive production intensification in housing construction, the construction of public buildings and facilities, and industrial construction.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, the interlocutors stressed the great importance of the agreements concluded by the leading representatives of the two countries on further scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. They noted with satisfaction that comprehensive work is being done to purposefully implement them. This results in big tasks for the construction sector with regard to further deepening the well-tested and successful cooperation.

Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, participated in the talk. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Fischer Receives Australian Official

LD081722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Friday Ronald Walker, Australian deputy minister of foreign affairs and trade, for a talk. Oskar Fischer reported on the GDR peace policy and the results of the Warsaw Pact of the foreign ministers committee meeting in Sofia. The Australian politician explained his country's attitude toward the disarmament issue.

Oskar Fischer and Ronald Walker called for the ratification and implementation of the treaty on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles. The disarmament process should be continued speedily. Stopping nuclear tests and a ban on chemical weapons are urgent matters. The GDR foreign minister referred to the importance of the international meeting on nuclear-free zones which will convene in Berlin this June on the proposal of Erich Honecker.

The two sides agreed that GDR-Australian relations should be strengthened in the interest of peace and disarmament and for mutual benefit.

The Australian guests are in the GDR for consultations on current disarmament issues.

Tax Concessions, Wage Policy Changes Approved

LD111833 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The GDR's Council of Ministers has today passed measures for the promotion of private business. [passage omitted]

In order to reduce existing differences compared to the socialist retail trade performance oriented wage policy will be extended in the private sector from 1 May. Higher supply performance is to be stimulated by tax concessions.

Warsaw Treaty Annual Exercises 15-16 Apr

LD110746 Budapest MTI in English
0240 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)—According to the annual programme schedule of the staff of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces and the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, the designated staffs, air defence and flying troops of the Hungarian People's Army are to participate in a joint exercise which will also cover the air space of the Hungarian People's Republic on April 15 and 16.

SFRY's Mikulic Continues Official Visit

Holds 'Cordial' Talks With Kadar

LD111138 Budapest MTI in English
1030 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Monday in the HSWP Central Committee headquarters, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is currently on an official friendship visit to Hungary.

At the discussions, held in an open, cordial and comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on issues of inner development in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the tasks facing the two countries, the development of bilateral relations, and opportunities to further cooperation. The sides reviewed timely international issues, and stressed the importance of efforts aimed at safeguarding peace, disarmament, and strengthening international cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Rudolf Sova, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

Attends Plenary Session

LD111737 Budapest MTI in English
1405 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—As reported, Hungarian-Yugoslav plenary talks were held Monday in Budapest, in Parliament.

The Hungarian negotiating group was led by Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, its members were Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi, Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Oszi, Deputy Minister of Trade Imre Dunai, and Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav negotiating delegation was led by Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, its members were Egon Padovan, member of the federal government and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Trajko Trajkovski, and Rudolf Sova, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

According to the information of MTI's correspondent, the prime ministers gave mutual briefs on the situation of their countries at the informal discussions held in a sincere and open atmosphere. They dealt with issues of economic cooperation, the related tasks and stressed their lasting interestedness in the development of this. Reviewing commercial turnover, they considered its development promising, in spite of a slowing down. They noted the importance of cooperations and lasting cooperation forms, and held it important to seek new forms in economic relations.

They stressed the importance of developing cultural, educational, technical and scientific cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian minority living in Hungary, and the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia strengthen the connecting links of cooperation. Both sides devote attention so that the minorities safeguard their cultures, traditions, and that they maintain appropriate relations with the mother countries.

Reviewing timely international issues the prime ministers stated: The two countries hold identical views in the evaluation of most of the international issues. Both countries evaluate the opportunities and means of solving certain open issues in the same way. The sides particularly stressed the importance of the many-sided cooperation on the Balkan, and appreciated the importance of the recently held first conference of foreign ministers of the Balkan states.

Following the plenary talks, Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi and Egon Padovan, the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation committee, reviewed timely issues and tasks of economic cooperation.

Exchanges Toasts With Grosz

LD112004 Budapest MTI in English
1634 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz gave a gala dinner in honour of Branko Mikulic in the Parliament building. At the dinner toasts were delivered by the Hungarian and Yugoslav prime ministers.

Karoly Grosz expressed his conviction that the current visit was another outstanding event in the traditionally good relations between the two countries. He emphasized that the Hungarian people and its party and government attributed utmost importance to fostering friendly relations based upon stable principles with the

Yugoslav Government and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the construction of socialist society are widely known and highly appreciated in Hungary and the efforts of the Yugoslav leadership to remove the obstacles to economic and social development in the interest of socialist renewal are followed with sympathy here. Our problems and tasks are, to a large extent, identical and our positions on the fundamental issues of advance similar, the Hungarian prime minister emphasized. We are convinced that more closer and more efficient cooperation and the exploitation of mutual advantages arising from our neighbourhood could greatly assist us in eliminating the temporary difficulties and attaining the aims of advance.

Then Karoly Grosz spoke about Hungary's domestic problems that are different from the difficulties faced some decades ago. Their sources can mainly be found in shortcomings in economic work which make, after almost one and a half decades, an unfavourable impact on the political mood, and challenge our political values. In order to eliminate them, we should adopt a more profound way of thinking, and act more resolutely while the alternative approaches to these issue, and the presence of keen debates and differences in opinions remain organic parts of our public life. The Hungarian prime minister emphasized that the modernization of the system of political institutions is a prerequisite of economic development. Stressing the importance of the national party conference to be held in May, Karoly Grosz termed it as crucial to consolidate the unity of the party, and win over the people for implementing the aims specified by the party and the government. This requires a resolute, consistent and patient policy and a governmental work complying with it, Karoly Grosz said.

The Hungarian prime minister established that the firm principles of our relations laid down almost three decades ago and respecting the various roads of socialist construction and the differing international status of our countries have stood the test of time. Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation has been developing successfully in all walks of life and exemplarily in some fields. Although the increasing internal problems and unfavourable external economic conditions led to a slight drop in the trade turnover, this trend can be reserved through the utilization of the existing considerable reserves.

Discussing scientific, cultural and educational cooperation, the Hungarian prime minister emphasized that there are a number of historic and cultural relics of common concern in both countries, the preservation of which figures prominently in both states. We hold it as exemplary that both the Hungarian and the Yugoslav side regard it as an important element of inter-state relations to guarantee the individual and collective rights of the national minorities. The Hungarian minority living in Yugoslavia and the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian minorities living in Hungary are strengthening the bonds between our countries. We should continue to grant them every opportunity to foster their language and cultural heritage and maintain regular contacts with their mother nation.

Discussing topical international affairs, Karoly Grosz emphasized that the two governments hold identical or similar views on the major trends. Our party and government highly appreciate the active contribution of Yugoslavia to the Non-Aligned Movement and to the favourable development of the European process. We welcome, also on this occasion, the first foreign ministerial conference of the Balkan states held on a Yugoslav initiative which may open a new chapter in comprehensive cooperation between the countries of the region, Karoly Grosz said in conclusion.

In his return toast,Branko Mikulic expressed the conviction that the current visit, like the previous ones, made a useful contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian People's Republic. The relationship of Hungary and Yugoslavia is a good example for cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect between countries of different international status.

Although there are untapped reserves in the deepening of contacts, there is an unchanged intention to improve economic cooperation. The common investment projects, production cooperation, joint action on third markets and the realization of scientific and technological development plans create good opportunities for expanding relations.

The Yugoslav prime minister exphasized that manysided relations have been established not only on state and party level but also between the various organizations and citizens in the fields of culture, science, education, information, tourism and border contacts. He emphasized with satisfaction that the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian national minorities living in Hungary and the Hungarian minority living in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are playing an important part in deepening cooperation. The national minorities living in the two countries are important factors of strengthening friendly relations. Branko Mikulic expressed the conviction that the development of bilateral relations would provide even more favourable conditions for the undisturbed development of the minorities.

Discussing the international situation, Branko Mikulic emphasized that both countries make a contribution to international cooperation and security in their own ways, commensurate with their possibilities. Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, sincerely supports all efforts aimed at preserving peace and security, accelerating the development of the developing countries, putting an end to the arms race and promoting disarmament.

Branko Mikulic stressed that the activity of the non-aligned countries offers an irreplaceable and considerable contribution to the implementation of these goals.

The Yugoslav prime minister also noted that the first agreements on the reduction of the nuclear potential and the removal of nuclear weapons also give hope to solving the other problems that weigh on the entire international community.

He termed it disquieting that the favourable development apparent in international relations still does not extend to the problems of international economic relations and the increasingly serious situation of the developing countries. The debt issue is a vital problem of international economic relations. He stressed that a solution to these problems can only be possible with the more rapid development of the developing countries, by creating conditions that serve to pay back the debts. The issue of debts is of a universal nature, its solution is the common responsibility of the debtors and the creditors.

In conclusion Branko Mikulic discussed the experiences of the ministerial conference held recently in Belgrade, and voiced his conviction that this region could serve as an example for the settlement of debated issues.

Received by Nemeth

LD112316 Budapest MTI in English
1730 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—After a gala dinner Branko Mikulic met Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, in the Parliament Building. Sandor Gyorke and Rudolf Sova were also in attendance.

Joint Communique Issued

LD112117 Budapest MTI in English
1902 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Communique on Branko Mikulic's Visit"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on April 10-11.

Branko Mikulic met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The meetings were characterized by a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In the course of talks Karoly Grosz and Branko Mikulic informed one another on the internal situation of their countries, surveyed the development of bilateral relations and the possibilities of developing cooperation, and exchanged views on topical international affairs.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the friendly relations of the two countries were developing successfully in all walks of life, and expressed their intention to expand the mutually advantageous and comprehensive relations. They emphasized the determining role of genuine cooperation between the HSWP and the LCY which is based upon time-honoured principles, and also stressed the importance of the regular meetings between the highest party and state leaders in inter-country relations.

The sides emphasized the importance of developing economic cooperation, for which the endowments of the two countries, a more intensive exploitation of advantages arising from neighbourhood, and the extension of advanced forms of cooperation to new fields creat an appropriate basis even under the more difficult conditions. The parties stressed the necessity of establishing closer contacts between the ministries and enterprises and the significance of studying one another's market. It was established that lasting cooperation in production brought success in a number of fields but further opportunities should and could be explored both in industry and in agriculture. The parties urged to coordinate the development of border regions, establish joint productive capacities, and utilize of endowments of the natural environment more intensively. It was established that the fulfilment of the 1988 agreement on exchange of goods and services requires efforts in both countries.

The sides gave a favourable assessment to achievements in scientific, cultural and educational cooperation that is based on rich traditions, to the expansion of population contacts, and to the increasingly meaningful and extensive cooperation between border regions.

The prime ministers highly appreciated the role played by the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian minorities living in Hungary and the Hungarian minority living in Yugoslavia in deepening good-neighbourly relations and friendship between the two countries. Therefore they attribute special attention to meeting the needs of the national minorities, preserving their language and cultural heritage and developing their contacts with the mother nations.

The parties spoke with appreciation about the importance of fostering progressive traditions that strengthen relations, and about the achievements in marking the historical and cultural memorial places of common concern in the two countries.

The two prime ministers appreciated the importance of the favourable trends in international relations which give prominence, instead of confrontation, to mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights. It was also stressed that the open issues should be settled by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Discussing the international situation, the prime ministers welcomed the new initiatives promoting detente. In the favourable development of the international atmosphere, the parties attributed utmost importance to the continuous dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. They stressed the historic significance of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in December 1987 and the signing of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter range nuclear missiles. The sides underlined the importance of creating political conditions for the comprehensive process of disarmament that made it possible to reach the preparatory phase of a Soviet-American agreement on a 50 per cent cut in strategic offensive weapons and put the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe on the agenda. The parties pointed out Mikhail Gorbachev's Belgrade proposals for freezing the number of warships and naval forces stationing in the Mediterranean region and for confidence-building measures, and in this context the 1987 Brioni statement of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in the region. The sides spoke appreciatively about the peace initiatives of the socialist and other countries, and the growing role played by the Non-Aligned Movement and policy in international relations.

The sides expressed the commitment of their countries to making detente a lasting process, and emphasized the importance of active contribution by the medium-sized and small countries. They took a stand for developing many-sided cooperation in Europe, and for strengthening peaceful co-existence, good-neighbourliness and the atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding. They appreciated the foreign ministerial meeting of the Balkan countries that was also important from the aspects of the all-European processes and regional cooperation.

The parties emphasized the interest of their countries in concluding the Vienna follow-up conference successfully, with a meaningful closing document that would be an important stimulant to the development and expansion of the all-European system of relations.

Karoly Grosz and Branko Mikulic expressed their conviction that the talks, held in a friendly and open atmosphere, and the mutually useful exchange of experience contributed to the successful development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations and many-sided good-neighbourly cooperation.

Branko Mikulic invited Karoly Grosz for a visit to Yugosalvia. Karoly Grosz accepted the invitation with thanks.

Seen Off by Grosz 11 Apr

LD111843 Budapest MTI in English
1731 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Concluding his official friendship visit, Branko Mikulic left Hungary early in the evening on Monday.

At the Ferihegy Airport, decorated with national banners, the Yugoslav prime minister and his party were seen off by Karoly Grosz, Miklos Villanyi and Istvan Oszi. Sandor Gyorke and Rudolf Sova were also in attendance.

Council of Ministers Session Reported

LD080921 Budapest MTI in English
1936 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)—Following the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz held the customary briefing. He reported that the Council of Ministers approved the report of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz on the official friendship visit to Hungary of Willi Stoph, prime minister of the German Democratic Republic.

Rezso Banuasz said that at the cordial and meaningful discussions the sides mutually appreciated the initiating steps of the two countries to strengthen European security and cooperation and to promote detente. Great emphasis was placed on the development of the many-sided bilateral relations.

The GDR is one of the most important socialist economic partners of Hungary. The volume of bilateral goods turnover by the end of 1980s is to stand at 2,000 million roubles. The talks of the prime ministers focused on flexible forms on further cooperation which provide an opportunity for advance, in spite of the external and internal difficulties. They turned particular attention to expanding production specialization and production cooperation, and the development of direct relations between companies. It is the interest of both countries to expand cooperation in the fields of microelectronics, computer engineering, robot-technology, biotechnology, energy and material management.

In the following Rezso Banyasz answered questions. In connection with a question related to the fact that the minority newspapers in Romania recently began to carry the names of towns and villages in Sub-Carpathia are precisely now switching over to using the Hungarian names of towns and villages, the spokesman noted: We register with satisfaction that, in the spirit of perestroyka, Hungarian placenames are used in Carpathian Ukraine by the Hungarian-language mass media means. With respect to the other part of the question he pointed out that the principled standpoint of the Hungarian Government in this issue has been unchanged for years. This has been set forth on so many occasions that, in his evaluation, any further repetition is unnecessary.

In connection with the effects of the lifting of the price rise reporting obligation from April 1 on inflation and price rises, he said: Only general impressions can be given, in view of the short time that has passed. The officials of the Price Office have experienced that a considerable part of the economic organs have so far refrained from even the justified price rises, and have

reduced the degree of the previously planned price rises. It seems that the companies have come to understand and accept the government's guidelines, and we hope this will continue.

With respect to the experience of financial-economic control last year, he stressed: According to the examination of the Tax and Financial Control Office, the financial situation of companies and cooperatives generally improved last year, however, a major part of surplus profit—some say perhaps even two-thirds—did not originate from a growth in efficiency but from the price rises. The number of loss-making companies and cooperatives—not counting the agricultural units—and the sum of losses alike decreased last year. The financial situation of the crisis branches also improved. The adaptation of convertible-accounting export to the foreign market demands still does not develop according to the conceptsions.

The picture is more favourable with respect to streamlining company organizations. The central measures have assisted the emergence of competition, the strengthening of the entrepreneurial readiness, and the development of interestedness and incentive systems. They were able to report on cost reductions totalling 283 million forints for major projects, and there are considerable savings that cannot be expressed numerically.

In answer to a further question the spokesman said: Between January 1 and March 31, 1988, the population deposited foreign currency worth 290.1 million forints in 28,993 special travel accounts. Precise numeric data is not yet available with respect to the quoting of treasury bills, however, it is already certain that the population shows greater interest than expected for this security.

A question referred to the development of the Sopron-Koszeghegyalja resort district. The spokesman said that, according to plans, tourism of the area on the western frontier of the country, which has outstanding natural and climatic features, could be doubled by the year 2000 by utilizing the thermal water wealth found there. This could be accompanied by an annual growth in revenues of 18,000-20,000 million forints. Realization of this programme would require about 25,000-30,000 million forints, the projects could be financed from central, council, company, population, and bank sources, and it would naturally also be welcome to realize international cooperation.

A journalist wanted to know whether the members of government smoked at the session of the Council of Ministers or not, in view of the anti-smoking world day. The spokesman termed the anti-smoking world day a fine initiative and added: Smoking has been banned at the sessions of government for quite some time. A recess is held, generally every two hours, for heavy smokers.

Budapest TV on Romanian Hungarians

LD081533 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1850 GMT 7 April 88

["News Background" program, presented by Akos Mester, with Doctor Zoltan Gal, deputy interior minister and chairman of the interministerial government committee dealing with settlement issues]

[Excerpts] [Mester] Dear viewers, recently there have appeared quite a lot of news items and reports about the Romanian Hungarians who intend to settle in our country. We will discuss this topic in tonight's "News Background." There are no doubt still many things that need clarification, and there is still a series of questions, to which we shall have the answers from Dr Zoltan Gal, deputy minister of the interior, who is also the chairman of the interministerial government committee dealing with settlement issues. Well, I think that the antecedent of the affair can be nothing other than that a situation has evolved in Romania, independently of our intention and our will, as a consequence of which quite a lot of people are making the decision to come over to Hungary. Now, in this affair what is the Hungarian Government's stance? And is our stance perhaps different today from what it was formerly?

[Gal] Well, in part it is unaltered; in part, on the other hand, it has changed. The Hungarian Government's stance is unaltered in so far as it professes that everyone has the right to live, to prosper in his native land, and what is more, with the nationality that he was born with. Thus far the Hungarian Government's stance has not changed, and also it has not changed in so far as we consider the Magyars living beyond our borders as belonging to us; we consider it our moral, political, duty to help them if they need it, and we also consider it natural that they turn to us if they are in trouble. Therefore, the Hungarian Government's principled stance, one can say with all certainty, has not changed.

It has changed, however, in so far as—as you have mentioned—having got into a forced situation regardless of our intention, we have to pursue this principled policy with other tools, in so far as there are in Hungary, Romanian citizens in large numbers, of Hungarian nationality for the decisive majority, who do not wish to return. This already causes internal political problems, and for this reason the goverment has considered it its duty to try and handle this affairs, to develop the legal, social and other conditions, mechanisms, which help to solve this problem.

[Mester] So, if I understand correctly, it is not our standpoint that has changed, but the situation that has changed, and we have to pay heed to the changes in the situation. For example, the question, which as a matter of fact was formulated by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in a radio interview, namely: Where else if not to the Hungarian People's Republic could those people turn, people who have been offended

because of their Magyarness? That question continues to be valid. Much has happened since then. It is also true, no doubt, that there is a whole series of sensitivities here, and we have to pay regard to a whole series of matters. I would like you to tell us what these things are.

[Gal] I think that first of all we must pay regard to the fact that we do not consider it a way of solving the problems of the Hungarian nationality living in Romania to be that they should settle over here in their masses. An ethnic group cannot be resettled in another country. We do not consider this to be a solution. And precisely here lies in this affair one of the many difficulties of the government's activity: That it should at the same time help these people, who have turned to us, and yet it must do this on the basic stance of not encouraging settlement here, because, I stress once again, we do not consider this to be a solution.

[Mester] The question is, is it not, how shall I put it, that this affair can be taken on, not on a legal basis, but on a national, humanitarian basis, on an emotional basis, for, as you also say, we consider them to be Hungarians, for whose fate we have a sense of responsibility. And probably there is no other realistic possibility than to handle this affair only in this way at the moment.

[Gal] I think that is indeed so; but I would add a political motive, too, in addition to the emotional motives: That when in such a relatively small country several thousands of people appear without means of livelihood—in some cases onlyn in the clothes they are wearing, and here they seek work, and these people have family links here, to whom they explain the situation they are in, the situation they were in in Romania—this is a political factor. And the government naturally has to react to this, and it can not leave it out of consideration.

[Mester] You said several thousands. There are a lot of different figures circulating here; there are some quite alarming figures, and there are other figures too which would seem to be intentionally trying to trivialize this problem, which is charged with extraordinary tensions. What is the truth? How many are coming over?

[Gal] Well, here we must differentiate between certain categories—if one can say this about people. One of these categories is of people who officially ask the Hungarian authorities for permission to resettle, and who do this by submitting their requests for this to our foreign representational organs operating in Romania. To give some idea about the numbers and the dynamics, let me say that in 1980 our foreign representational authorities received 830 such requests, while in 1987 they received 8,700. Therefore, the number of these requests multiplied 10-fold, and I think that this also indicates something. I must immediately add that, although the Hungarian authorities grant the decisive majority of these requests, not all of those who possess such permits are here in Hungary, partly because the Romanian procedure for granting permission is extremely lengthy and tedious. According to our records, at present 4,000 people who have resettled for Romania are living in our country. It must also be stressed that the situation of the decisive majority of these can be described as settled, because after all, the condition of the permission being granted is that they should have some family connection, that is to say that they should come here for family reunification; they should also have the possibility for taking up employment.

[Mester] Excuse me, let us talk about their situation in more detail later on, but first of all I would like to clarify this figure, if only because, after all, the number of requests for settling here is not necessarily identical with the number of those who want to stay here and do not wish to return.

[Gal] Well, that is what I had wished to come on to. That would have been the first category, the one I have spoken about. The other category, and this is the more difficult affair, what causes more of the problems, consists of those who arrive in Hungary with a legal travel document—if I am right then in 1987 nearly 900,000 Romanian citizens came to Hungary with a passport or with a permit for a small-scale border trade. So, these people enter the country legally under the pretext of visiting, and many of them decide that they do not wish to return home.

[Mester] And then they extend their residence permits.

[Gal] Well, they turn to the Hungarian authorities for permission to settle or for residence permits. This category—forgive me once again for this concept—is the one whose number in recent times has really grown, and for which the government committee was in fact set up to resolve.

[Mester] Is it possible to say precisely, exactly, how many people are in question?

[Gal] Precisely, no; I could not give a precise number. There is one precise number, and that is that this year, up to 31 March, the police authorities concerned granted 1,800 residence permits to persons, the decisive majority of whom arrived in the country legally and decided that they did not wish to return to Romania. With regard to figures: This year nearly 130,000 entries were made from Romania into the country with passports or by virtue of small-scale border trade. Among these, once again, there are probably many who do not wish to return, who for the time being are finding out about possibilities, and who are turning to various kinds of organs, state organs, religious functionaries, personalities, the Red Cross, and also asking for assistance, but in fact whose final decision has not yet been made.

[Mester] So that even if there is no precise figure, the trend can for all that be followed quite precisely, to wit, that more and more people are coming over from Erdely [Transylvania] with the intention of not returning.

[Gal] Yes, I think that it can be put like that.

[Mester] The next question is, what fate awaits them? In order for one to exist, one needs a roof over one's head, and work. Let us talk about the housing possibilities first of all, not so much in connection with those who have relatives or helpful acquaintances here who are willing to accommodate them, but those who come over and have no one here. What can we do for them?

[Gal] Well, I would agree that work and a roof are the two fundamental conditions required. The interministerial committee endeavors to provide work for those who are staying here. I think that is the only possible way, both from the social point of view and for those concerned, because it is morally untenable for anyone to live on aid or be kept by relatives in the long term. I link these two conditions because we would like to organize the work so as to provide jobs for those staying here which at the same time offer accommodation as well. In plain language, this means accommodating them in workers' hostels. The interministerial committee will bring in measures, has brought in measures, such as for example that the hostels should disregard the rule which I believe applies in most workers' hostels, that forbids a husband and wife to stay in a hostel. What is more, they can provide accommodation for families as well. This is what we regard as the fundamental task and as the fundamental means of solving the situation: The provision of work and accommodation linked to it.

[Mester] Before going on I suggest we take a look at a temporary hostel, in Bebrecen. The following short report was made at the end of last month by the Debrecen City Television studio. [passage omitted: recorded interview with Romanian Hungarian on how and why he returned to live in Hungary]

[Mester, continuing] I should think that it would be desirable if those settling here could fit in with the least possible disturbance, but I think that this will not be very easy. I hear that there are ideas such as settling them in largely depopulated villages, but I do not think that colonies would provide an acceptable solution. Nor do I think that it is an acceptable solution for them to settle in temporary hostels on a long-term basis.

[Gal] I agree with the opinion you are expressing on this question. I would once again like to refer to what I have said, namely that we do not regard the solution to the situation of the Hungarians living in Romania to be their resettling here. [passage omitted: discussion on work and living conditions of returnees]

[Mester] I think it would be better if for the moment we did not discuss what we trust will happen but what the situation is today. I think the need is clearly for people who want to help to cooperate with each other. Does the government expect the help of private individuals, the churches, and the international organizations alike? Does the government undertake the work of coordination in this respect?

[Gal] Yes, when the government established the interministerial committee it gave it the task to coordinate social help, among other things. This is indicated also by the fact that the representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and of the Red Cross participate in the work of the committee. Further, as has been published in the press, the interministerial committee has asked the Red Cross to coordinate social solidarity, that is, to coordinate the social help coming from many directions, which encompasses everything from individual initiatives to the charity work of the churches.

[Passage omitted: recorded interview with church official on charity work, collections, and donations to help returnees]

[Mester] I think that perhaps we can take it as our point of departure that it is possible to live on aid only for a while this is beyond doubt. Thus, it is of decisive importance whether they can work, and if so, what sort of work, and from this point of view the occupational skills of those wanting to move here, and those who do not wish to return are also of importance. In other words, can we offer them work?

[Gal] Yes we can. We can cope with the present magnitude. It can be said that those who have visited the authorities—police and the council, and have residence permits—we have been able to offer decent work to all of them without exception. This is made possible by the fact—and here I return to your question—that the decisive majority of those staying here are skilled industrial workers.

[Mester] Yes, but, excuse me, it is not certain that they have the necessary documents to prove their qualifications.

[Gal] It is true that the majority do not have them, so the interministerial committee has stated that the enterprises can accept the qualifications on the basis of the holders' declaration.

[Mester] And the adaptation of skills to Hungarian requirements?

[Gal] Well, the adaptation of the skills would often require the cooperation of the Romanian authorities. This, however, is extremely cumbersome, or rather, we have not come across readiness to cooperate in this way. Naturally, there are professions—I am thinking primarily of doctors and pharmacists—where one cannot wait to see that the individual really does have the qualifications he claims to have. In these cases diplomas certianly must be shown. Let me mention that the interministerial committee has even taken steps to divert funds from the

settlement grant to obtain official translations of these diplomas. People in possession of these will be able to work as doctors, pharmacists, to use the previous example. [passage omitted: discussion on returnees' pension entitlements, child benefits, schooling]

[Mester] There are some returnees who want to move on from here. Do we support this or oppose it?

[Gal] We do not support it. We do not support it on the basis of the principle—and I think this is a decent basis—that Hungary is not a ferry country, and we do not want Hungarians to be dispersed even more in the world. So anyone who feels that his situation in Romania is untenable must be fostered and looked after as much as possible by the mother country, the mother nation. It is not a solution to travel on to a third. [passage omitted: recorded interview with a Red Cross official on supply of information, documents, advice for returnees]

[Mester] I think we ought to dispel some misconceptions, for example, the misconception that we are encouraging the resettlement of Hungarians in our country.

[Gal] We do not encourage it, and I hope this has been made quite clear during our conversation. Maybe I am repeating myself, but I would like to stress once again that this is not what we consider as the solution for the situation of Hungarians in Romania.

Hungarian society can settle the situation of members of the Hungarian nationality in Romania in roughly the magnitude which the number of those staying here amounts at the moment. It can give work to them. But a bigger magnitude would cause very serious problems.

[Mester] You have virtually answered my next question: What happens if even more arrive? It is obvious that in such a situation the problem could no longer be dealt with as it is now. And one must also anticipate a situation when national cooperation may turn into hostility, because we must think of those living here who are waiting to be housed or looking for a job. This must not be ingored either. So what is this government committee doing, or what can it do?

[Gal] Very worrying news has been arriving recently from Romania suggesting that the situation for the Hungarian minority is rapidly deteriorating. We began by asking whether the Hungarian stance has changed in this matter. I have jotted down a passage from an article which appeared in MAGYAR NEMZET on 13 February. The authors of the article are the deputy heads of the MSZMP Foreign Affairs Department. It says the following: Hungarian policy at any given time must do everything to ensure that the bearers of the national past, Hungarian culture and spirit, are not separated from the Magyar people. Owing to their democratism, humanism, internationalism, and Hungarian traits, our policies must be in solidarity with Hungarians throughout the world. They cannot remain passive when anyone anywhere in the world is subjected to negative discrimination because of his Hungarian background.

I do not believe that this stance is not clear enough or decent enough for anyone in a civilized world. What do you think?

[Mester] I sincerely hope that the opinion you express in your question is true, and that this is how everyone regards the matter. But as you have indicated, certain signs show, nevertheless, that not everyone sees things this way. Not everyone. But we hope this will change.

[Gal] Yes, but for this to change we must I think apply—how shall I put it—self-restraint and calmness, as far as it is at all possible.

[Mester] Thank you for the interview.

Siwicki, Soviet's Akhromeyev Open Talks

LD112233 Warsaw PAP in English
1900 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 11—A delegation of the Soviet Army, led by Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, came on an official visit of friendship to Poland today at the invitation from Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and Vice-Minister of National Defence Gen. Jozef Vzycki.

Marshal Akhromeyev and members of the delegation paid homage to those fallen in the struggle against Nazi Germany, laying wreaths at the foot of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers.

Akhromeyev was received by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki.

The official talks were held at the General Staff of the Polish Army.

Communique Issued on Messner's Moscow Visit

AU111327 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
7 Apr 88 p 5

["Communique on the Polish-Soviet Talks"—PAP headline]

[Text] On 6 April, at the Kremlin, there were talks between Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, who was on a working visit to the USSR; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Z. Messner was received by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Their talks focused on the subject of the basic issues in Polish-Soviet relations. The Polish side acquainted itself with the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums aimed at restructuring all areas of Soviet life, making them democratic, and implementing a radical economic reform. The Polish side also viewed Soviet efforts to achieve a breakthrough in the international situation. The head of the Polish Government was briefed on the continuing preparations for the 19th CPSU All-Union Conference.

Z. Messner discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and the second stage of the economic reform, plus the democratization of PPR socioeconomic life within the framework of socialist renewal and national accord. He said that Polish Communists and broad sectors of Polish working people fully approve of the transformations in the Soviet Union and support the USSR's foreign policy and struggle for a world free of nuclear weapons.

During the talks, particular attention was paid to the implementation of the agreements reached during meetings between PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the enhancement of economic integration between Poland and the Soviet Union and on the extensive use of new progressive forms of cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of increased efforts to implement the top-level Polish-Soviet declaration on cooperation in ideology, culture, and science. It was emphasized that Mikhail Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to Poland will be of major importance in further consolidating the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU and between the PPR and USSR. The two sides expressed the conviction that the economic restructuring in both countries permits the attainment of a qualitatively new level of mutual economic relations. A fuller use of the material and intellectual potentials of both states for the sake of socialist construction requires a joint and persistent search for bold and unorthodox solutions that meet the requirements of the present day. In this connection, both sides agreed that they would step up their efforts to develop direct production links; expand trade between border areas; and establish joint enterprises, unions, and collectives. They decided to improve the structure of mutual trade on the basis of broad cooperation and to improve the quality and technical standard of the products that they deliver to each other, which was regarded as a task of major importance. The two sides agreed that they would complete in the first half of 1988 a concept of Polish-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the next 15 to 20 years.

They pointed out the primary importance of implementing the complex program of CEMA scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000 as a basis on which to implement the agreed scientific-technical policy and successfully introduce leading scientific and technical achievements to production.

In the opinion of both sides, a consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 43d extraordinary CEMA session on the subject of restructuring the mechanisms of socialist economic integration will encourage a better use of the potential inherent in the international socialist division of labor, for the sake of a dynamic development of the national economies of Poland and the Soviet Union and for the sake of a further rise in their peoples' standard of living.

The talks confirmed a consensus of views on the situation in Europe and the world and on fundamental international issues. They confirmed the determination of Poland and the Soviet Union to improve close cooperation in international issues, increase efforts to eliminate the nuclear danger, and establish a universal system

of peace and security. The heads of both governments emphasized the special importance of the Soviet-American Washington summit in December 1987 and the Soviet-U.S. treaty to eliminate intermediate-range operational-tactical missiles. They expressed hope that the new meeting between the U.S. and USSR leaders in Moscow will permit further progress along the road to limiting and eliminating nuclear arsenals, especially offensive strategic weapons.

To reduce the level of military confrontation, lead to disarmament, and consolidate confidence and good-neighborly relations between European states, Poland and the Soviet Union, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, will seek with determination to reduce armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Both sides stressed the importance of the proposals contained in the Jaruzelski Plan, the implementation of which would encourage an improvement in the military and political situation on the continent. The Soviet side reaffirmed its support for the Polish initiative.

The Polish and Soviet heads of government said that the inviolability of the European territorial and political reality established as a result of World War II and postwar developments remains an unalterable condition for the preservation of peace in Europe.

During the talks, both sides expressed their determination to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, develop comprehensive cooperation between them, and enhance cooperation in the international arena to consolidate universal peace and security.

The talks took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere. The following took part in them: On the Polish side: Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; M. Holdakowski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioeconomic Policy Department; F. Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Polish Government Planning Commission; B. Kulski, PPR undersecretary of state for foreign affairs; S. Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Polish Government Planning Commission; A. Zor, undersecretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers; Z. Pakula, vice president of the Polish National Bank; and W. Natorf, PPR ambassador in Moscow. On the Soviet side: Y. Maslyukov, CPSU Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B. Gostev, USSR minister of finance; O. Rybakov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department [as published]; A. Kachanov, first deputy minister of foreign economic relations; V. Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Y. Moskovskiy, chairman of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank; and V. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland. There were also other officials from both countries.

Council Views Messner's Moscow Visit

LD112158 Warsaw PAP in English
1946 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April—Today the Council of Ministers got acquainted with a report on the results of the visit paid by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner in Moscow, April 5-6. It was stressed that the visit was the most important development in Polish-Soviet relations since the signing by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev of the Declaration on Cooperation in Ideology, Science and Culture in April of 1987.

The importance attached to the visit by the Soviet side found expression, among other things, in the fact of Secretary General of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev's receiving the Polish prime minister and in the weighty decisions, making essential substantive contributions, made as a result of the visit. It also was an important stage of preparations for the visit of the Soviet leader in Warsaw.

Talks and meetings held with the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and other representatives of the Soviet political and economic life provided opportunities for in-depth and comprehensive reviewing of the state of mutual cooperation, especially in economy, science and technology.

Important decisions were taken in the course of the visit as far as prospects for Poland's national economy development and intensification of mutual trade exchange and economic cooperation were concerned.

The decisions pertain to the entire complex of issues related to ensuring Soviet raw materials supplies to Poland, to favourable terms of servicing the Polish debt in the Soviet Union, and to the USSR's participation in completion of mothballed investment projects in Poland.

The visit's results and the resolutions adopted in its course will encourage development of mutually beneficial, novel Polish-Soviet relations which are to be examplary in terms of scale and dynamics in all the domains of the two states' and peoples' life.

The Council of Ministers resolved to found the following 9 state credit banks: Gdansk Bank in Gdansk, Silesian Bank in Katowice, Industrial and Commercial Bank in Krakow, Deposit and Credit Bank in Lublin, General Economic Bank in Lodz, Great-Poland Credit Bank in Poznan, Pomeranian Credit Bank in Szczecin, State Credit Bank in Warsaw, and Western Bank in Wroclaw.

The banks will commence operation throughout the country effective January 1, 1989, and will be universal in character, which means they would service all credit, current account, savings and other, provided by the bank law operations for customers from all the sectors of economy.

The operation of the National Bank of Poland as the state's central bank and as a "bank for other banks" will be aimed chiefly at monetary policy-making and at consolidation of the money's role in the country's economic life.

Among its other functions, the National Bank of Poland is to represent Polish interests before international banking organizations. The decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers constitute a turning point in the process of transforming the banking system and of adjusting its operation to the principles of economic reforms.

The Council of Ministers considered and adopted a comprehensive "Programme of Economical Measures in National Economy" for the current year and the coming ones.

Encompassing both the budget and material production domains, the document defines the deadlines of execution and the bodies responsible for implementation of the 28 economization tasks that are regarded most important in terms of national economy.

The Council of Ministers adopted draft amendments to the budgetary law, which lead towards expansion of sources of individual income and a growth of flexibility in the principles of local budgets' distribution.

People councils' revenue will be increased by funds from the enterprises currently included in local plans as well as by a five-to-ten-per-cent share in the income tax from the enterprises included in the central plan.

State Credit Banks Separate From National Bank

LD111444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers is in session. It has made a decision on separating nine state credit banks from the Polish National Bank. This decision, together with the possibility for enterprises to choose banks enterprises, with differentation in interest payment on credits and payments for services, will aid competitiveness. At the same time, the (?profile) of the Polish National Bank is being changed, which will shape fiscal, foreign currency, exchange rate policy, and the balance of payments, and will operate to strengthen the role of money in the life of the country. The Council of Ministers drew attention to the fact that this is a landmark decision. Previously, the Polish National Bank has absorbed smaller units, but now, on its own initiative, it is demonopolizing itself. The new banks will commence their activity on 1 January next year.

Further on Ceausescu Visit to Australia

Receives Diplomatic Corps

AU111532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1443 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11/04/1988—On Monday, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Australia.

The governor-general of Australia, Ninian Martin Stephen, and his wife, Valery Mary Sinclair Stephen, gave a reception on the occasion when President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu conversed, in a cordial atmosphere, with the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Australia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed warm greetings on behalf of the heads of state and government represented by ambassadors, as well as their wish to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and their countries.

A warm homage was paid to President Nicolae Ceausescu, expression of the esteem and prestige enjoyed internationally by Romania's dynamic, constructive foreign policy, by the Romanian president's demarches and initiatives devoted to the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and asked the ambassadors accredited to Canberra to convey his friendly salute and best wishes to the heads of state and government, and wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to their peoples.

Meets With Hawke

AU111535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11 April 1988—The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu met on Monday, 11 April, with the prime minister of Australia, Robert James Lee Hawke.

On behalf of the Australian Government, Premier Robert James Lee Hawke warmly welcomed the distinguished Romanian guests, and assessed that the visit the Romanian head of state is paying to Australia marked an important moment in the development of the ties between the two countries and nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed, for the warm hospitality extended to them from the beginning of the visit, and conveyed the prime minister and the Australian Government a cordial salute. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the visit, the first of a Romanian head of state to Australia, was an expression of the fine Romanian-Australian friendly and cooperative ties, just as of the joint wish to raise them onto a higher stage and set them on ever more solid foundations.

Inspired by this belief President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Robert James Lee Hawke had a first exchange of opinions on the evolution of the Romanian-Australian relations, as well as on current international issues.

Next, the talks proceeded in the presence of the members of the two delegations.

The talks were attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu, other officials;

For Australia by Senator John Button, Michael Duffy, Clyde Holding, J. Kerin—ministers, other officials.

During the talks emphasis was placed on the fine bonds between Romania and Australia which witnessed a continuous development on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and advantage, on the possibilities of further expanding bilateral links. In that context, it was assessed that the present economic potential of Romania and Australia provided conditions to intensify and diversify bilateral relations, more particularly cooperation in mining, metallurgy, machine building as well as to increase and diversify trade. The importance was stressed of setting the Romanian-Australian economic cooperation on stable and lasting bases.

The belief was expressed that the further deepening of the ties between Romania and Australia on a political, economic, technical, scientific plane was beneficial to both countries, to the cause of world peace and cooperation.

The exchange of opinions on current aspects of the world political life evinced the closeness or identity of the two countries' points of view on the questions approached.

The international situation was assessed to be still serious and complex, and emphasis was placed on the need for the peoples to intensify their fight for the cessation of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the assertion of the policy of detente, security, peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

It was shown that the halting of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, and the ensurance of world peace were fundamental problems. In the context, it was stressed that everything possible should be done for the conclusion of new accords with a view to liquidating all nuclear weapons, for the cessation of nuclear tests, the complete renunciation of space militarization, and the reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military spending.

During the talks it was assessed that the building-up of security and cooperation in Europe would exert a positive influence on the international political life, and would meet all peoples' interests.

Romania's president and the prime minister of Australia declared for the elimination of the use and threat of force from the international life, the cessation of all military conflicts in various parts of the world and their peaceful, negotiated settlement.

In connection with the world economic situation stress was laid on the significance of solving the questions related to underdevelopment and the building of a new international order on the basis of full equality and equity in interestate relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania thought an international conference should be called within the UN and attended by all the developing and the developed countries, on an equal footing, so that mutually acceptable solutions be found relating to the extremely big debts burdening the developing countries.

The determination of Romania and Australia was expressed to strengthen their cooperation within the UN and other international bodies, actively contribute to solving the major problems facing mankind in the peoples's interests, to achieving a lasting peace on this planet, establishing new-type, democratic relations among all the nations, underlain by the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The interview and talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Calls at Primes Minister's Residence

AU111719 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1618 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Courtesy Call"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11 April 1988—Monday, April 11, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received on a formal call at their residence in Canberra the prime minister of Australia, Robert James Lee Hawke, and his wife, Hazel Hawke.

During the interview the atmosphere of which was of cordiality, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke continued to exchange views on the development of Romanian-Australian ties as well as on aspects of the international life.

Receives Former Premier Whitlam

AU111720 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1619 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11 April 1988—Monday, 11 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received G. Whitlam, former premier of Australia, an outstanding member of the Australian Labour Party.

During the interview the belief was expresed that the Romanian president's visit would go down as an event with positive implications on the ties between the two countries.

During the interview, G. Whitlam paid homage to the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to Romania's great achievements he got acquainted with during his visits to Romania.

Attends Governor-General Dinner

AU111721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1621 GMT 11 Apr 88

["Dinner"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11 April 1988—The governor-general of Australia, Ninian Martin Stephen, and Mme Valery Mary Sinclair Stephen gave a dinner on April 11 in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The dinner was attended by Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu and the other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit to Australia.

Australian Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke and his wife, Hazel Hawke, Speaker of the House of Representatives Joan Child, members of the government, senators and other representatives of the Australian political life also attended.

The dinner passed in an ambience of warm cordiality.

Grand National Assembly Adopts Resolutions

Export Remuneration System Law

AU111638 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
31 Mar 88 p 5

["Law on Improving the Remuneration System for Stimulating the Production Earmarked for Export and the Export Itself"—adopted at the Grand National Assembly Session on 30 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Romania's ever more active participation in the world economic circuit and the international division of labor—a primary target of the current 5-year plan—requires the further steady expansion of the production earmarked for export and of the export itself and an increase in the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets.

Enterprises with production earmarked for export are duty bound to take all steps to fully achieve the export plan and contracts on schedule and to produce high quality items, with high technical and functional parameters and with reduced material and energy consumption, which can compete in all respects with the best products achieved at the international level.

To this end, the productive units are obligated to take steps to better organize the production earmarked for export, to allocate highly skilled manpower to this activity, to strengthen order and discipline, and to ensure an exacting quality control throughout the manufacture process.

In order to better stimulate the economic units and working people's collectives in fulfilling and exceeding export tasks, in raising economic efficiency, and in firmly applying the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism,

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. (1) Enterprises and industrial central departments with production earmarked for export benefit from a higher remuneration fund, in accordance with the export production achieved in terms of hard currency and clearing.

(2) The supplementary remuneration fund for stimulating the production earmarked for export and the export itself will be set up by each enterprise and industrial central department for their own personnel and for the personnel of subunits directly subordinated to them, whose plans stipulate export production tasks. This supplementary fund will be differentiated as follows:

a) 10 percent of the planned remuneration fund for the commodity production earmarked for export in hard currency;

b) 6 percent of the planned remuneration fund for the commodity production earmarked for export to socialist countries, on the basis of clearing.

Article 2. The supplementary remuneration fund for stimulating the production earmarked for export and the export itself—a fund set up in accordance with provisions of Article 1—will be released by the banks on a monthly basis and will be established in direct relationship with the degree of fulfillment of the export production plan and the export itself in hard currency and clearing.

Article 3. (1) Incentives will be paid out from the supplementary remuneration fund set up in accordance with provisions of Article 2 to the entire personnel of enterprises and industrial central departments: workers, foremen, engineers, technicians, and other categories of personnel from sections, workshops, productive compartments, and other research, technological engineering, and industrial design compartments, including those from the management of the respective enterprise or industrial central department and their component units, who have contributed to fulfilling the production earmarked for export and the export itself.

(2) The individual sums of money paid out as incentives will be established in accordance with each working man's contribution to the results obtained and will be approved by the Executive Bureau of the Working People's Council from the respective enterprise or industrial central department, as the case may be, on the basis of proposals made by the management of sections, workshops, and other compartments, and in agreement with the respective trade union bodies.

(3) For the management personnel of enterprises, factories, plants, and other component units of this kind as well as for the management personnel in industrial central departments, the individual sums of money paid out will be approved by the respective hierarchically higher bodies.

Article 4. (1) The money representing the incentives for the production earmarked for export will be paid out on top of the due remuneration stipulated by the overall contract system and on top of other remuneration rights stipulated by law.

(2) This money is not included in the basic pay and is not taken into account when establishing legal rights and obligations, in accordance with the remuneration level.

(3) No remuneration fund taxes will be imposed and no state social security dues will be charged—as stipulated by provisions of the law—on this supplementary remuneration fund for stimulating the production earmarked for export and the export itself.

Article 5. In case of nonfulfillment of the planned export production and the export itself, one will apply—when establishing the due remuneration stipulated by the overall contract system for all categories of personnel—penalties and remuneration cuts envisaged by Law No. 1/1986 on the working personnel's remuneration on the basis of the overall global system and direct accord.

Article 6. The supplementary remuneration fund for stimulating the production earmarked for export and the export itself paid out to each enterprise and industrial central department in accordance with provisions of Article 2 can be released by the banks in addition to the calculated remuneration fund, under conditions stipulated by the law, and will be covered by the profits achieved by each enterprise or industrial central department.

Article 7. The provisions included in Articles 1-6 will also be applied to enterprises and industrial central departments with planned tasks concerning the delivery of raw and other materials, parts, and subassemblies that are incorporated in the export production of other enterprises.

Article 8. (1) The provisions of the current law will be applied as of 15 April 1988 on an experimental basis.

(2) The conclusions drawn from the experimental application of this law will be submitted to the discussion of the GNA of the SR of Romania by the end of 1988.

(3) The provisions of normative documents envisaged in the annex will cease to be applied during the trial period of the current law.

Law on Price Mechanisms

AU111320 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 88 p 5

["Law on Perfecting the Financial-Economic Mechanism by Improving the Price Setting System"—adopted at the Grand National Assembly session on 30 March in Bucharest]

[Text] In order to improve and ensure the efficient functioning of the economic-financial mechanism and of the entire system of workers self-management, self-financing, and self-administration in units, by perfecting the price setting system,

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. Production prices will be set on the basis of planned production costs—as a maximum limit that cannot be exceeded; to this one should add a differentiated profitability, depending on the purpose of products, as follows:

a) 6-12 percent, that is an average of 8 percent, for products earmarked for domestic use;

b) in the case of products earmarked for export, the profitability envisaged under Paragraph a) will be increased by 10 percent for hard current exports and 6 percent for exports to socialist countries on a clearing basis.

In the case of raw materials and other products of the related industries, the profitability level is set at 6 percent, to which one should add another 6 percent if the respective products are indirectly earmarked for export.

The products earmarked for domestic consumption and indirect export, whose profitability currently runs at up to 6 percent, will maintain their present profitability levels.

Article 2. New production prices set in accordance with the present law will be approved by State Council decree.

Article 3. The additional profits obtained by reducing production costs in excess of plan tasks will remain at the disposal of the respective enterprise in the first year and only in a proportion of 50 percent in the following 4 years and will be used in accordance with law provisions.

Any profit increase achieved through price hikes will entirely go to the state budget.

Article 4. The difference between the current production prices and the new prices constitutes a state budget revenue and will be collected under the form of turnover tax from the socialist consumers of the respective products.

Article 5. The commodity production and other related indicators will be estimated—both in the plan and during the execution process—on the basis of the new differentiated production prices, depending on the purpose of products.

The evolution of the main socioeconomic development indicators will be established on the basis of current prices and under comparable prerequisites.

Article 6. The provisions of the present law will be applied experimentally in 1988, beginning with 15 April 1988. The conclusions drawn from this experimental application will be submitted to the discussion of the GNA of the SR of Romania by the end of 1988.

Resolution on Plan Fulfillment

AU091720 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 88 p 1

["Grand National Assembly Resolution on the Fulfillment of the Socioeconomic Plan for the Second Quarter and the Whole of 1988" endorsed by the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest 31 March]

[Text] Discussing the activity carried out to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development plan for the first quarter and the measures to completely implement tasks for the second quarter and for the whole of 1988, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] greatly appreciated the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, to the formulation and fulfillment of plans and programs for Socialist Romania's socioeconomic development, and to mobilizing the creative energy of all working people to resolutely implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference in order to raise our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization, and to constantly improve the material and cultural well-being of all our people.

The GNA discussions emphatically stressed that the working people, in close linkage with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, achieved important results in the first quarter of 1988 in the development of the economy in general, in intensifying the modernization of production structures, in expanding their own raw material base, and in improving the technical and qualitative level, and the competitiveness of processed products earmarked for export.

In numerous areas the plan tasks on production, exports, investments, and labor productivity were fulfilled and exceeded.

It was also noted that the necessary measures had been taken in agriculture to ensure the proper progress of the spring agricultural campaign, and it was noted that the working people's efforts in villages focused on commendably fulfilling plan tasks regarding vegetable and animal production in the current year, which is decisive for achieving the goals of the new agrarian revolution.

Nevertheless, the discussions have shown that in a number of central departments and enterprises lags still persist in the fulfillment of stipulated plan tasks.

Taking into consideration the results achieved in the economy thus far, as well as the measures adopted to completely implement the plan provisions for the whole of 1988,

The GNA asked the Council of Ministers to work with great determination to appropriately organize the production process and work in all branches of the national economy, and to make sure that ministries, the other central and local bodies, and all economic units fully apply the measures taken in order to:

1. Ensure the smooth and complete fulfillment—in all branches of the national economy—of the itemized production stipulated by the uniform national socioeconomic development plan. Particular attention will be paid to fulfilling the itemized production of raw materials, auxiliary materials, energy, and finished products to ensure the necessary material-technical base with a view to fulfilling and exceeding the plan provisions in the other branches of the national economy;

2. Primarily achieve high-quality products earmarked for export, deliver all of them on schedule and according to contract provisions, and to intensify the activity of establishing customs duties and of cashing dues for commodities delivered to foreign partners;

3. Ensure the putting into operation on schedule of all planned production capacities in 1988 by better organizing work and intensifying construction-assembly work on all the construction sites of our investments. Create all necessary conditions to fulfill—in the shortest time possible—the planned technical-economic parameters in all production capacities recently put into operation;

4. Make full use of all production capacities, strictly observe planned norms, and continue to cut production costs, and especially, material costs by decreasing the consumption of raw and other materials, of energy, and by eliminating excess stocks, observing economic-financial norms, and by increasing, in this way, the efficiency of all economic activities;

5. Apply—in keeping with plan provisions and endorsed programs—the measures aimed at perfecting the organizational framework of work, at modernizing the production process, and at intensively developing all economic sectors to increase labor productivity, and raise the technical and qualitative level of products and improve their performance, so that they can compete with the best such products in world markets;

6. Completely fulfill plan tasks regarding vegetable and animal production, make full and most efficient use of lands, and see to it that all agricultural operations are carried out on schedule and are of good quality. Completely implement the irrigation program, carry out all other land improvement work, and commendably fulfill the tasks regarding the delivery of agricultural vegetable and animal produce to the centralized state stocks;

7. Firmly apply throughout the economy the measures aimed at constantly perfecting the economic-financial mechanism and the whole system of workers self-management, self-administration, and self-financing, at strengthening order and discipline in rationally managing material and financial assets, and at completely achieving the planned profits and profitability in each economic unit.

The GNA expresses the conviction that our national economy has everything needed to commendably fulfill the plan and programs for improving the organization and modernization process of production and for raising the quality and efficiency of all activities.

The GNA calls on all working people in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and in the other branches of the national economy to constantly make efforts to fulfill all plan indicators under the best of conditions, to commendably fulfill export tasks, to achieve much larger vegetable yields and animal productions, and to ensure better results in all socioeconomic activities.

The GNA deputies assure Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and RCP secretary general, that by uniting their efforts with those of all the working people, they will work with great responsibility within their working collectives to implement the goals put forward by the uniform national plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1988 and the overall 5-year plan, and to resolutely implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference to ensure the constant prosperity of Socialist Romania.

Resolution on Crime Rate

AU111910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 88 p 5

["Grand National Assembly Resolution on the Crime Rate in 1987, on Conclusions Resulting From the Application of Decrees Regarding Amnesty of Certain Deeds and Reduction of Certain Punishments, on the Activity of Trial Commissions, and the Application of the Law on Wealth Control," adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 30th March in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] examined the crime rate in 1987, discussed activity to apply the provisions of decrees on the amnesty of certain crimes and reduction of certain punishments, the legal provisions regarding the activity of the trial commissions, and the regulations on wealth control. It highly valued the contribution of party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the elaboration and substantiation of the concept of our party and state, regarding the importance of the political-educational work to ensure the revolutionary transformation of the awareness of all citizens and the complete assertion—in all the areas of the social life—of the principles of the workers' revolutionary democracy, of lawfulness, and of socialist humanism, ethics, and equity.

Our whole legal system, unique of its kind, elaborated at the initiative and with the decisive contribution of the party secretary general and the president of the SR of Romania, has a deeply human and democratic character. It is based on the increasing participation of the working people in carrying out the legal decisions, thus ensuring the highly important activity of defending socialist property, the rights and the freedoms of citizens, and the people's revolutionary achievements.

The discussions pointed out that the steady socioeconomic development of the fatherland, the strong increase in the socialist awareness of the citizens, the further growth of the influence of public opinion and working people's collectives, the enhancement of the role of the state of revolutionary workers democracy, and the activity carried out by responsible factors to prevent and combat violations of the country's laws and of the norms of socialist coexistence have led in 1987, compared with previous years, to a considerable reduction in the number of crimes and of persons who committed crimes.

The GNA highly values the clemency act—adopted at the proposal of the president of the SR of Romania—on the amnesty of certain crimes and the reduction of certain punishments, an act that is an integral part of our party-state humanitarian policy. This measure was received with particular satisfaction by the public opinion in our country and also had a broad international echo. The GNA also emphasized the particular concern shown with finding jobs for all those released and integrating them in the social and professional life.

The discussions pointed out that, within the framework of our legal system, the trial commissions, which are an expression of our profound revolutionary workers democracy, have made an important contribution to preventing certain antisocial deeds and educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for laws and for the norms of social coexistence.

The discussions also emphasized the fact that the fulfillment, by the overwhelming majority of the fatherland's citizens, of their social duties in a high civic spirit as well as the educational work carried out by the state bodies, together with the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy, to prevent the violation of legal norms have led to a reduction of cases of unlawful enrichment and to the emergence of a strong body of public opinion against the trends of acquiring wealth and living without work.

The GNA asks the bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy, the working people's collectives, the state organs, and all educational factors to take firmer steps, in accordance with party decisions and the country's laws, to:

1. Raise the socialist and revolutionary awareness of the working people; strengthen the spirit of responsibility and exactingness as well as order and discipline in all fields and sectors of activity; and develop an advanced attitude toward work, socialist property, public interests, and civil rights;

2. Intensify the education of the young generation in accordance with the socialist principles and norms of work and life, with a view to strengthening their spirit of honesty and correctness, their love for work, and their devotion and dedication to the socialist fatherland, party, and people;

3. Unflinchingly promote the principles of socialist ethics and equity and the socialist and revolutionary humanism and eliminate all kinds of retrograde attitude and mentality, which are alien to the ideals and interests of the socialist society;

4. Diversify and increase the efficiency of efforts to disseminate and explain the social and political content and significance of party decisions and the country's laws;

5. Increasingly involve the working people's collectives and all citizens in the struggle to prevent and combat violations of legal norms, by further laying a particular emphasis on reeducation at the place of work and on the greater educational role of the working people's collectives, family, and society;

6. Constantly increase the role of trial commissions—as influence exerting public bodies—in the socialist education of citizens in the spirit of promoting an advanced

attitude toward work, strictly observing the country's laws, strengthening and developing public wealth, and ensuring proper behavior in society;

7. Intensify the political-educational work and the activity of all responsible factors to create a mass opinion trend against tendencies of acquiring assets without work, to combat any damage to public wealth and any manifestations of unlawful enrichment, parasitism, and acquisition of assets through dishonest means, and to strengthen socialist legality.

The GNA calls on all working people and all the state and public bodies and organizations to base their activity on the profoundly humanistic concept of our party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, and take more resolute steps, in a spirit of devotion and self denial, to implement and observe party decisions and the country's laws in an exemplary manner and to fully assert a revolutionary spirit in work an life, so that each citizen can observe the legal norms of social coexistence and spare no effort to raise Socialist Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization.

RCP Adopts Documents on Party Membership

Document on Cadres Policy

AU081606 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 88 p 2

["On the Activity Carried Out by the Party and State Bodies, and by Mass Organizations to Implement the Party's Cadres Policy in 1987—a Document Adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 28-29 March 1988 (Summary)"]

[Text] In 1987 the Romanian people, in close linkage with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, achieved important results in implementing the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress, in placing stress on the intensive and qualitative aspect of our homeland's socioeconomic development, and in resolutely implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

A political event with great effect and profound influence on the awareness, work, and struggle of the entire party and all our people, the RCP National Conference and the masterly report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, made a comprehensive and thorough scientific analysis of the results achieved by the working people in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, clearly established the directions for a more vigorous development of the forces of production and the achievement of better quality in all areas of the material and cultural activity in order to completely implement the strategic goals aimed at our homeland's move to a new stage of development.

The proceedings of the RCP National Conference, the meetings, and conferences of the party organizations, which preceded the party national conference, permitted lengthy and exacting discussions within the party of the most important current and future problems of Romania's socioeconomic development and of the party policy. These conferences expressed the firm determination of the Communists and the entire nation to resolutely implement our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to increase the positive results achieved in the first years of the current 5-year plan in industry, agriculture, and the other socioeconomic areas, and to eliminate failings which still persist.

All achievements attained in these years show the great sense of responsibility and the devoted work performed by the working people and party and state cadres, by cadres in mass and civic organizations, in the economy, and in all areas.

The heroic revolutionary struggle waged with boundless enthusiasm and devotion for more than 55 years by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, enthusiastic patriot and founder of modern Socialist Romania, is a bright and inspiring example for each Communist and for each party activist. Being at the helm of the party and state for 23 years now, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has demonstrated virtues of a great leader, of whom our people are proud and who is admired by the whole world, a leader who is characterized by bold thinking and inexhaustible energy, who is making a decisive contribution to the formulation and implementation of the great programs for socialist construction in our country, and the mark of whose genius is left on everything great and lasting that has been achieved on the ancient soil of Romania.

Consistently applying the 13th RCP Congress decisions and ensuring the homeland's socioeconomic progress, the intensive development of the overall economy, and the vigorous accentuation of the qualitative aspect of the economy, the party and its secretary general have paid and constantly pay particular attention to the cadres policy and to perfecting this activity as one of the factors of major importance for the implementation of the programs for our country's socioeconomic development.

The party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have asked the party and state cadres, the cadres in the leadership of mass and civic organizations, and all Communists to work in a revolutionary spirit of struggle and devotion, with great determination and exactingness, and with a sense of responsibility and devotion to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them and to constantly concern themselves with improving their professional and political-ideological training in keeping with the requirements of the current development stage and with the future goals set forth.

In the period that is being discussed by the report and under the direct leadership and guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the work of

selecting, raising, training, and promoting cadres underwent qualitative changes closely in keeping with the tasks put forward by the 13th RCP Congress documents, by other party decisions, and by the country's laws.

The RCP Central Committee Commission for Problems of Party and State Cadres has supported and controlled—under Comrade Elena Ceausescu's constant and highly competent leadership—the activity of the party, state, mass, and civic bodies regarding becoming acquainted with, selecting, training, and promoting cadres, and has ensured a uniform guidance of the work performed by the party bodies and organizations to ensure a stricter and more exacting application of the party Central Committee decisions and of the state's laws in the cadres work.

Because of measures and actions taken by the Bureau of the RCP Central Committee Commission for Problems of Party and State Cadres, the county party committees and the leaderships of mass and civic organizations, of ministries and central institutions have shown greater exactingness and responsibility toward the political, professional, and moral qualities of cadres proposed to hold responsible positions in the party and state apparatus and bodies, and in mass and civic organizations.

As a result of the activity carried out, the proportion of cadres coming from the rank of workers, foremen, and technicians is 79.8 percent in the party apparatus at this point; 80.1 percent in the apparatus of the Union of Communist Youth; and 88.7 percent in the trade union apparatus.

Tasks and guidance provided by the leadership of the RCP Central Committee Commission for Problems of Party and State Cadres are connected to a more determined application of the provisions of the programs adopted by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee in 1983 on the promotion of women to responsible positions. The party bodies and organizations have intensified their concern with selecting, training, and promoting the best cadres from their ranks, so that in the June 1983-December 1987 period the number of women promoted in the party apparatus, in mass organizations, and to leadership positions in people's councils, ministries, central departments, in industrial and construction enterprises throughout the country, in agricultural production cooperatives, and in agricultural state enterprises increased by 6,855. This represents a 44.7 percent increase.

At this time, the proportion of women in the party apparatus amounts to 27.8 percent, compared to 16.8 percent in 1983 when the program of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee was adopted. In the trade union apparatus, it amounts to 35.5 percent compared with 22.6 percent, and in the apparatus of the Union of Communist Youth it amounts to 40.1 percent compared with 31.4 percent.

In the 1986-87 academic year, the Academy of Sociopolitical Studies of the RCP Central Committee and the intra-county party schools had a proportion of 39.8 percent of women among their students.

In 1987 the concern with combining the experience of older cadres with the initiatives and elan of younger cadres continued. More than 67 percent of the total of activists in the state apparatus are under 45 years of age; 59.4 percent in trade unions, and in people's the proportion of leadership cadres under 45 years of age is 75.6 percent, while in special and first rate industrial and construction enterprises it is 56 percent.

At this time, 95.7 percent of the total of RCP Central Committee activists and 90.7 percent of activists in county, municipal, and town party committees are graduates or are attending state higher education; 97.6 percent of the party activists have graduated from or are attending schools and political courses. In 1987 alone, the Academy of Sociopolitical Studies of the RCP Central Committee and the intra-county party schools trained more than 10,000 cadres from the party bodies and apparatus, from mass organizations, people's councils, and economic units.

Young people totaling 398,304 have graduated from various forms of training in the state educational system, of which 121,566 continue their studies in higher education, while 252,765 workers, foremen, technicians, and cadres with higher studies have been given jobs in the production process.

By thoroughly examining the results achieved in implementing the cadres policy in 1987, the conclusion can be drawn that, on the whole, these results do not match the importance of this activity, the tasks set, and guidelines formulated by the party leadership and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party's secretary general.

As was stressed at the RCP National Conference and the meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, the party bodies and organizations, and the leadership cadres have not worked under all circumstances with great responsibility to ensure the proper organizations and progress of activities in various areas. Thus the failings in the activity of the party bodies are also reflected directly in the failings in economic activity. Complacency and the tendency to justify deficiencies that appeared in the activity of certain party bodies and in the attitude of certain cadres have led to tolerance or even cover-ups of certain negative situations, because of a lack of firm critical stands against the violation of the party and state provisions and the country's laws, and to failure to take firm measures against these cadres who did not fulfill their tasks appropriately.

The persistence of this situation is also explained by the fact that there are still numerous cadres holding party and state positions. There are also positions in economic

units without having all political, professional, organizational, and moral qualities required by the nature of the work to be performed and required by the responsibility resting on them and by the tasks they have been entrusted with.

No systematic and persistent action has been taken to ensure that cadres to be promoted are thoroughly acquainted with the job in question, how these cadres struggle to fulfill their tasks, and what results they have achieved in their work. Neither has any action been taken to become thoroughly acquainted with their qualities, their capabilities, and aptitude at holding leadership positions or with their character or conduct in society and within the family.

The insufficient concern of certain party bodies with intensifying the activity of political education and strengthening the spirit of discipline and self-sufficiency made some former party and state activists—a small number of them—commit serious violations of the norms of the party work and of the country's laws. They were harshly criticized and sanctioned by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

The discussion of these problems with the entire party, as well as the measures adopted aimed at a more vigorous party and revolutionary spirit everywhere, have proved the strength and power of the party to uncover failings and negative situations in one or another area. The discussion and measures have also proved the capability of the party aktiv to examine, critically and self-critically, things and to draw appropriate conclusions for the future.

Some party bodies and ministries do not render enough help and guidance to cadres, especially to the newly appointed ones, so that they can perform effective work in the job entrusted to them.

No consistent action has been taken to ensure the firm application of the provisions of Law No 12 of 1971 on the employment and promotion of personal in socialist units. Sometimes the organization of contests for various positions is ignored and the easier way of transferring personnel is used. Assessments in connection with the cadres activity in many cases deal with general aspects and reference is made only to the positive side in their work and behavior, without mentioning failings, shortcomings, their attitude in the family and in society, and avoiding recommendations for the future activity.

The party bodies and organizations have not always concerned themselves with the application of the principle of cadres periodical rotation. This explains the existence, especially in the apparatus of ministries, of a considerable number of cadres with a great length of service in the given institutions and leadership positions.

Although the number of women holding positions in the party and state apparatus and in the management of socioeconomic units increased in 1987, their proportion in certain areas continues to fall short of the level established by the program adopted by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

Failing to ensure an appropriate composition of leadership cadres for various areas of the socioeconomic activity is also a result of the fact that certain party bodies, ministries, and central institutions still resort to bureaucracy and red-tape when setting up or making use of cadres reserves. This does neither numerically nor qualitatively meet the requirements of the cadres activity.

The persistence of such situations stems from existing deficiencies in the work style and methods of the party and state bodies, and in the management of socioeconomic units, which have not always and firmly made sure that the principle of collective work and management in selecting and promoting cadres is observed. These units have not ensured that the best and most active cadres are known and chosen for promotion and have not regularly informed the party organizations about the way in which action is taken to implement the party's cadres policy.

Certain failings have continued in the party and in the political-ideological education of cadres. There has been no systematic and exacting control on how these cadres do their duty, how they improve their level of political and specialized knowledge, and how they behave at their job and within the family.

To improve the quality of the work of implementing the party's cadres policy and to raise this activity to the level of the increasingly complex requirements imposed by the resolute implementation of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, of the decisions put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the RCP National Conference, and of the recommendations and guidelines provided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the following measures have been adopted:

—In the spirit of guidelines and tasks formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his report to the RCP National Conference, the RCP Central Committee Commission for Problems of Party and State Cadres, the county party committees, and the leaderships of ministries, and of mass and civic organizations shall pay greater attention to the activity of selecting, training, and promoting party and state cadres from among the ranks of the best qualified party members from a professional, political, and ideological viewpoint, who are determined to work in a revolutionary spirit and resolutely fulfill their tasks, thus ensuring a positive ratio between cadres of an older age with experience and younger ones.

—The party bodies and organizations shall work with great determination to increase the responsibility of all cadres toward the resolute implementation of the party policy in the areas in which they are active. They shall work to completely eliminate complacency, the attitude of tolerance toward negative situations, and adopt an intransigent attitude, critical and self-critical, toward failings and shortfalls, and see to that the party Statute, the norms and spirit of the party work, and the country's laws be strictly observed.

—The party and state bodies and mass and civic organizations shall work with greater determination to carry out a constant activity of political-ideological and revolutionary education of cadres, shall ensure that cadres become thoroughly acquainted with the party decisions, the country's laws, and with the concepts and guidelines of the works of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and that the technical, professional standard, and the general knowledge of all cadres will be constantly improved.

—The leaderships of ministries, central institutions, industrial centrals, and county people's councils shall ensure a very firm application of the provisions of Law No 2 of 1971 on the improvement of the training of workers in socialist units by placing particular stress on improving the substance of the programs for retraining leadership cadres and all specialists for reassignment, so as to increase their direct contribution to solving the problems of modernizing and better organizing the production process, to improving the technical and qualitative level of the production process, and to implementing their contributions to the goals of the scientific-technical revolution and of the new agrarian revolution.

—The RCP Central Committee sections in charge of organization, cadres, propaganda, and press, together with the Academy of Sociopolitical Sciences of the RCP Central Committee, and the Ministry of Education and Instruction shall examine how regulations on the improvement of cadres are applied and by 15 May shall present a draft program for improving cadres training in the party apparatus and bodies, in the leadership of ministries, industrial centrals, in enterprises, and other units with respect to problems of organization and scientific management of the socioeconomic activity in various areas and sectors of our socialist society. This is so that all cadres acquire a thorough knowledge of basic notions and problems of the RCP's economic policy and of concrete ways and means to apply the principles of the financial-economic mechanism.

—By 20 May this year, the county party committees shall work out tangible programs for sending cadres from their own nomenclature and reserve cadres, who have no political schools, to party courses or universities for political science and cadres management.

—Special programs will be organized within the party schools or political and management universities for training vice chairmen and secretaries of executive bureaus of communal people's councils, so as to ensure the political training of all these cadres by 1990.

—Special attention shall be paid to the activity of becoming directly acquainted with cadres at their work place, to consultations with the party bodies and organizations, with working collectives in order to check their management ability, their professional, political, and moral qualities, and their conduct within the family and society, and attention will be paid to objective and principled assessments of the work performed by each individual.

—The party and state bodies shall ensure the application with greater determination of the party decisions, the provisions of the party Statute, and of the country's laws on the rotation of party and state cadres. This is so that at a 4-5 year interval they will be transferred from one activity to another, from one area to another in accordance with their training, experience, and with labor requirements.

—The cadres section, together with the other sections of the RCP Central Committee, shall work out a draft program by 1 May this year for the promotion of women to responsible positions in the 1988-90 period.

—The county party committees, the leaderships of mass organizations, of ministries, and central institutions shall pay particular attention to training and supporting newly appointed cadres by providing special programs according to positions and areas to enable them to become thoroughly acquainted with the basic problems of our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, with the party decisions, with laws, and other legal norms that regulate the activity and goals of the areas in which these cadres will work.

—To ensure appropriate leadership cadres in all areas, who will be up to the requirements and needs of the current and future development stage, the party and state bodies and mass and civic organizations shall complete reserve cadres for positions in their own nomenclature and shall ensure that they are involved in the practical activity of implementing the party decisions, in guidance and control work, and in carrying out studies and analyses in order to develop their party spirit, their organizational abilities, and their spirit of initiative, thus molding them as revolutionary party activists.

Document on Party Composition

AU091900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 88 p 2

["On the Strength, Composition, and Organizational Structure of the Party on 31 December 1987 and the Political-Organizational Activity Carried Out by Party Bodies and Organizations To Implement Party Decisions and Directives—A Document Adopted by the 28-29 March 1988 RCP Central Committee Plenum (Summary)"]

[Text] In this most important period for the implemen-

tation of decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference, which adopted the brilliant report presented by the party secretary general as a program of work and struggle for the party and our whole nation, the working people are acting in monolithic unity, closely united around the party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of the nation, to raise our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization.

As stressed in Party National Conference documents, today our party is stronger and more united than at any other time in its glorious and long history. The party's strength and power is indissolubly linked with the theoretical and practical activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, in more than 20 years at the helm of the party, has formulated new theses on the need to further increase the leading role of the party. The party is the vital center of the entire nation and the sure premise of successfully building the socialist and communist system in our country.

In a unanimous show of will, thinking, and feeling, our nation has marked and paid homage to the birthday and anniversary of more than 55 years of heroic and ceaseless revolutionary activity by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, ardent communist militant and daring fighter for the defense and sovereignty of the country, hero among the fatherland's heroes, founder and strategist of modern Socialist Romania, and prominent personality in the international communist and workers movement. Through its profound significance, this celebration—a national holiday, which is dear to the Communists and the whole nation—has generated broad and creative emulation. It has strongly mobilized all social forces in the ardent work and struggle to implement the party program and the plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development.

The great requirements laid down by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development—namely to develop a revolutionary spirit of steadfastness and combativeness toward shortcomings and drawbacks and the communist spirit of intransigence and to increase the responsibility of party-state cadres at all levels for the exemplary and dedicated fulfillment of entrusted tasks—have been the key targets of the activity of party, state, mass, and public bodies and organizations.

Central Committee plenums, meetings of the PEC and of the RCP Central Committee Secretariat, enlarged plenums with the participation of central management cadres and of the first secretaries and other secretaries of county party committees, as well as plenums of the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy were held in 1987, in the spirit of provisions of the Party Statute. During all these meetings, on the basis of analyses permeated by a spirit of high communist exactingness and responsibility, Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has laid down new tasks and guidelines for fulfilling, in an exemplary manner, all targets in industry, agriculture, scientific research, education, art, culture, and other fields.

Last year, we also examined—on the basis of reports—the working style and methods of the secretariats of Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and of 26 county committees, as well as main aspects connected with the fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans and programs. Party Central Committee teams checked and granted assistance to Mehedinti and Giurgiu Party County Committees, the Galati Iron and Steel Enterprise, and the Turceni and Rovinari power stations. Another 25 party county committees were checked by collectives of RCP Central Committee sections. The Party Central Collegium also carried out a number of checks on the way in which statutory provisions and the principles and norms of communist life and socialist ethics and equity are observed.

An important role in raising the spirit of exactingness and responsibility of Communists was played by the fact that in November 1987 the PEC of the RCP Central Committee adopted a decision to discuss, in a spirit of high revolutionary combativeness, the serious violations committed by certain party-state cadres in Dolj County. This has led to a critical and self-critical analysis of one's own activity in all party meetings and plenums of the county committees and to the adoption of appropriate measures to eliminate shortcomings and strengthen all political, organizational, and educational activity.

All this has contributed to strengthening the leading role of party bodies and organizations and raising their influence in mobilizing the working people's masses in the fulfillment of tasks arising from party-state documents and decisions. The content of party committee plenums and of the general meetings of basic organizations has improved. The problems of party internal life have been examined in greater detail and the control and guidance by party bodies and organizations of the activity of mass and public organizations and of the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy have acquired a more profound character.

On the basis of the creative initiatives and decisive contribution of the party secretary general, new steps were taken in 1987 to intensively develop the national economy, accelerate the improvement and organization of production and the modernization of products, consistently apply the principles of self-management and self-financing, and further increase economic efficiency. A very important role in raising the technical and qualitative level of production was played by the implementation of programs for the development of scientific research and technical engineering, drafted under the highly competent leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking member of our party and state and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education.

Outstanding results were also obtained in developing science, education, art, and culture, improving medicare, and constantly raising the material and intellectual standard of living of our whole nation.

Voicing sentiments that have inspired the working people's collectives during the working visits paid to a large number of counties by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and during their permanent dialogue with the country's citizens, the latter have most warmly expressed their boundless gratitude for everything done by the party secretary general to ensure the fatherland's well-being and development and for his steady concern with promoting a balanced and proportional development of all the country's regions and raising the people's material and cultural standard of living in this great and glorious era that bears the name of its brilliant founder. The working people also pledge to follow, confidently and unswervingly, our glorious Communist Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and guidelines and to increase their contribution to the whole nation's efforts aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

Concurrently with the steady and harmonious development of the national economy, with the modernization and strengthening of society's technical-material base, and with the vigorous assertion of the unshattering unity of Communists and all working people around the party and its secretary general, Romania's international prestige has continued to grow thanks to the countless initiatives of world resonance and the prodigious activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who has left his mark on mankind's consciousness as a great hero of peace, friendship, and cooperation among all nations.

All party bodies and organizations have shown a steady concern with raising the level of socialist awareness and communist responsibility and improving the political, ideological, and theoretical training of all Communists and of the cadres of our party-state aktiv and mass and public organizations. This is so that they can thoroughly master the party decisions, the country's laws, and the guidelines, theses, and ideas included in the monumental work of Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The political-ideological education and other forms of the ideological, political, and educational work were based on the working people's thorough study and mastering of the decisions adopted by the 13th Congress and the Party National Conference and other party-state documents. This is in close correlation with fulfilling tasks and duties arising from our socioeconomic development plans. Steps were taken to improve the activity of the Academy of Social and Political Studies of the RCP Central Committee and the activity of intercounty party schools, with a view to basing the entire work of cadre training and improvement on studying the work of the party secretary general and the experience of party, mass, and public bodies and organizations.

Acting in the spirit of historic decisions adopted by the 13th Party Congress and by the March 1987 RCP Central Committee plenum as well as of the party secretary general's recommendations, the activity of making new party members is primarily oriented toward our basic economic branches and the most important and newly commissioned projects. Thus, more than 116,000 working people became party members in 1987; 66.29 percent of these new members come from the ranks of workers, 14.31 percent are peasants, and 19.40 percent are engineers, technicians, economists, cadres from the field of science, education, culture, and art, and other intellectuals and clerks. It is significant that almost 50 percent of the new party members are women and more than 80 percent derive from the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY].

The yearly admission to the party of an important number of workers, peasants, engineers, and other specialized cadres results in the strengthening of party organizations from all sectors of activity and in certain shifts in the party's social composition. From the overall 3,709,735 party members, 55.07 percent are workers, 15.52 percent are peasants, 20.41 percent are intellectuals and clerks, and 9 percent are pensioners and housewives. The number of women party members has increased by more than 47,800, their share among the overall number of Communists having reached the figure of 34.68 percent. The age and nationality composition is also adequate and reflects the strong influence exercised by our party among all categories of working people.

As a consequence of our concern with perfecting the professional training, the academic composition of party members has improved considerably: The number of Communists with higher education has increased by 15,241 at the end of 1986. The number of those with high school education, by 34,531, and the number of members with technical foremen and vocational schools, by 41,222. A number of 28,927 party members are completing their university education and 87,665 members, their high school education.

The available data show that our party ranks continued to strengthen during 1987 and drew the most advanced and devoted working people. Today, there is practically no sector of activity without strong party organizations.

As Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu often said, one should now lay emphasis on raising the level and quality of party members, on enhancing the political, moral, and professional profile of new party members, and on improving the educational and ideological training of all Communists. This is so that they can fulfill their obligations and duties in the vast work of building socialism and communism in our country.

In light of guidelines and recommendations included in the brilliant report presented by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Party National Conference and of conclusions and lessons drawn from the analysis made during the November 1987 meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, all party organizations must lay particular emphasis on strictly implementing the Party Statute requirements and the RCP Central Committee decisions and instructions on properly conducting the party's internal life, developing the revolutionary spirit, and enhancing overall responsibility, order, and discipline in the fulfillment of all professional and public tasks.

However, after a most exacting examination of the 1987 fulfillment of tasks concerning the country's socioeconomic development, Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu firmly pointed out that, if all party, mass, and public bodies and organizations and all Communists and working people had worked with a greater spirit of responsibility to carry out their tasks, then the overall results would have been much better.

Many party organizations have shown strong signs of self-satisfaction and complacency and a weakening of the critical and self-critical party spirit. Shortcomings are tolerated, and there is a lack of firm attitude toward abuses, violations, and infringements of party-state decisions. Certain party county committees, bodies, and organizations are not working hard enough to prevent negative states of affairs. They have failed to examine the activity of management cadres on the basis of reports and briefings, as stipulated by statutory norms, and to exert constant party control over the work and activity of the entire party aktiv. Likewise, in certain socioeconomic units, the party bodies and organizations are paying little attention to the proper functioning of all bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy, particularly the working people's general meetings, and to strengthening their role in fulfilling plan tasks in an exemplary manner, implementing the economic-financial mechanism, self-management, and self-administration, and using with maximum efficiency the material and monetary means entrusted to them by society.

In order to increase the leading role of party bodies and organizations, intensify the political-organizational activity, improve the overall working style and methods, and more actively mobilize Communists and all working people in fulfilling the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan in an exemplary manner, the following steps will be taken:

County, municipal, town, and communal party committees and other party bodies and organizations will further improve and perfect their organizational, planning, and management work and the judicious distribution of forces in the basic sectors of the economy. This is in order to commendably fulfill all socioeconomic development plans and programs.

The efforts to strengthen party organizations from a numerical and qualitative viewpoint will primarily focus on admitting to party ranks the most advanced working people—with a thorough professional, political, and ideological training—from industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, and other fields of activity with a smaller share of party members in the overall number of working personnel. We will continue to aim at ensuring that workers represent 55-65 percent of the new party members, peasants 15-25 percent, and women 45-55 percent, with 75-80 percent of them coming from the ranks of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

Special attention will be paid to improving work with the party aktiv and all Communists. The party aktiv members, the party apparatus, the apparatus of mass and public organizations, and the activist-instructors allocated to socioeconomic units and party organizations will periodically report on the way in which they fulfill their tasks, in accordance with Party Statute provisions and RCP Central Committee instructions.

County party committees will take all steps to enhance party-state control at all levels and ensure that party decisions, the country's laws, and the norms of the party internal life are firmly observed. All management cadres in the party-state apparatus, in mass and public organizations, in economy, and in other social sectors will periodically report—to the relevant party bodies or in the general meetings of the party organizations to which they belong—on the way in which they have fulfilled their tasks, while taking a resolute stand against any trends of complacency and tolerance of shortcomings.

In order to ensure that the party cadres commendably fulfill their role and duties, steps will be taken to thoroughly train them in accordance with Central Committee instructions.

On the basis of the party ideological program, the county, municipal, town, and communal party committees will ensure that the documents of the 13th Congress and the Party National Conference, as well as the theses, guidelines, and recommendations included in Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work, are thoroughly studied, examined, and mastered. This is in close interrelation with the tasks incumbent on the working collectives in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of activity. Particular attention will be paid to acquainting the Communists with the basic precepts of economic strategy, developing the patriotic awareness of all working people and their love for fatherland, party, and people, firmly combatting any manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and cultivating patriotic pride in the great successes scored in promoting the country's revolutionary change of and raising the people's material and intellectual standard of living.

Specific tasks are stipulated for implementing projects in industry, investments, and agriculture, with emphasis on the fact that party bodies and organizations should give

priority to fully achieving the production earmarked for export. In accordance with the party secretary general's guidelines, steps will be taken to speed up the conclusion of contracts for the entire export production, to start the manufacture of all items on order, and to observe deadlines and product quality levels stipulated by contracts.

In light of the party secretary general's guidelines, the party bodies and organizations will pay great attention to: implementing the requirements of the economic-financial mechanism, self-management, and self-administration, by strengthening control over the drafting of income and expenditure budgets; observing prescribed consumption norms and regulations; and further increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of activity.

The RCP Central Committee sections and the entire Central Committee apparatus will intensify their control of and support for the county party committees and the party bodies and organizations from ministries, other central institutions, and industrial central departments, in order to improve the planning, organization, and management of party-state activity, increase the responsibility of all cadres for consistently applying the decisions of the 13th Congress and Party National Conference and the recommendations and guidelines laid down by the party secretary general, strengthen order and discipline, and establish a climate of high revolutionary exactingness, firmness, and combativeness in all working collectives, with a view to commendably implementing the targets of the current stage of the fatherland's socio-economic development.

Mikulic Returns From Visit to Hungary

LD111946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic returned this evening from a 2-day official and friendly visit to Hungary, where he was staying at the invitation of Premier Karoly Grosz.

Branko Mikulic was met at the airport by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ilija Djukic, and FEC General Secretary Zoran Miskovic.

Also present at the arrival was Hungarian charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia Gyula Nemeth.

EC's Cheysson Arrives for Talks

LD110116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)—Claude Cheysson, a member of the European Community (EC) commission, arrived here this evening.

He is due to have talks with Budimir Loncar, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials on matters related to Yugoslavia's relations with the EC.

Cheysson-Loncar talks are to start tomorrow.

Mojsov Assesses Recent Visit to Spain

AU111552 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "A Successful Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned this afternoon from an official and friendly visit to Spain, where he had been since Tuesday.

President Mojsov was met at Belgrade airport by Raif Dizdarevic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Marjan Rozic, SFRY assembly president; Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president; Lieutenant General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Peoples Army, and others.

On his arrival from Madrid, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that this visit to Spain had been very constructive and successful. In his talks with all of the most influential officials, King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez, and others, it was stated that "we have lost much time because of mutual objective difficulties" and that all their relations, particularly in the economic sphere, could be "doubled very quickly," said Mojsov.

The president of the SFRY Presidency added that in the exchange of opinions on international relations particular attention was paid to the problems of the Mediterranean and Europe, among other things, because Yugoslavia has special relations with the EEC and wants to increasingly enter the markets of these countries.

The Yugoslav president expressed the hope that Yugoslav-Spanish relations would attain new stimuli in all areas of mutual cooperation. Mojsov especially pointed out that Spanish business circles were greatly interested in investing in many programs concerning joint industrial cooperation on Yugoslav soil.

Commenting on the fact that Spain takes over the presiding role in the EEC next year, Mojsov stressed that Gonzalez's visit to Yugoslavia would directly precede it and serve to show what Spain can do in this capacity to develop Yugoslavia's relations with the EEC. "I am sure that while Spain is at the head of the EEC, and considering the discussions that have already started, we will find even greater understanding for the expansion of Yugoslav cooperation with the EEC countries. They are very interested in establishing relations with Yugoslavia on a permanent basis, as they see the SFRY as a factor of stability and balance in the existing and future divisions in Europe."

Kucan Discusses 'Anti-Reform Coalition'

AU091410 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 88 p 1

[Veselin Simonovic report "'Anti-Reform Coalition'—the Greatest Obstacle"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Apr—It is impossible to develop new qualities in socialism and to join the creative forces of society on the basis of a negative program and on the mania of explaining what we are against and, in recent times, whom we are against. It is, however, impossible not to say that we cannot support economic and development policy such as we did in practice for a long time, because it deviates considerably from our known and declared tenets, as well as its own goals, and because it leads not to a way out of the crisis but to stagnation, subsistence, and impoverishment.

With these words Milan Kucan, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia, addressed Slovenijales-Trgovina Work Organization workers. They were celebrating the 40th anniversary of their collective, one of the country's largest trade organizations well known not only in Yugoslavia, but also throughout the world.

Pressures by the Incompetent [subhead]

Last year and this year both represent a period characterized by intensive administrative interventions that have pushed our economy into extremely great dependence on state organs, which exhausted and impoverished it, and created further transfers of funds and new conflicts, Kucan pointed out. Possibilities were again created for redistributing income through the powers of federal organs. They were created through pressure exerted by the incapable section of the economy and by the republics that feel responsible for it, as well as through the indulgent attitude that federal organs consciously harbored for years: They see solutions in shortcuts outside our system and therefore move on the brink of respect for the basic tenets of our federal setup. The redistribution of income is the result of the economic policy that exists in practice but works outside the existing constitutional system.

During the present debate on constitutional changes, Kucan pointed out, all this provokes thoughts on a unified—and not joint as it used to be—developmental and economic policy in Yugoslavia. Such thoughts, together with others that are of the same hue, lead to the centralization of jurisdiction, responsibility, and means for solving developmental issues. In this process, republics and provinces are divested of the responsibility and power for their own development; and their responsibility for joint development is formalized. The aim of such redistribution of socioeconomic power and force is, in fact, in centralizing this power in the state apparatus of federal administration. It is impossible to put it any other way: The questions involved here are essential and crucial for the Yugoslav concept of its federal state, for the bases of organizing intranational relations within it, as well as for the position of the SR of Slovenia. Milan Kucan asked: Will workers of the Sloveniales and of many many other work organizations in the whole of Yugoslavia be able to ignore these facts and take part in the debate on the realization of the resolution on economic policy and on the responsibility for this realization at all levels? "The success of a political orientation is not determined by aims, but by results, and the results are now such that we cannot and must not be satisfied with them."

New Social Program [subhead]

Why is all this happening? Are the pressures of the existing rigid economic structure and social pressures because of the lack of a social program and an incentive system too strong? Are we once again threatened by the danger that this attempt to carry out economic and social reforms will also be prevented by an "anti-reform coalition" that will be arise because the interests ensured and gained by the existing distribution of social power and wealth are endangered? .... Reluctance to be bolder in implementing the market economy prevents a clearer view of the fact that where no market regulations exist doors are open to voluntarism, to statist-administrative regulations in the economy and in life in general, and, therefore, to state socialism. This cannot be concealed by stories about fear of the restoration of capitalist method of production, Kucan stressed.

Our only possible alternative is the one that leads to an open market economy, but the market economy cannot be achieved without great shocks, social problems, and conflicts. The Slovene LC has become aware that with a clear social program, such risks should finally be taken in order to create real possibilities for overcoming the social crisis and checks in self-management. Everything else kindles administrative solutions and intervention measures that threaten the final elimination of self-management. Deviating from this historic initiative would therefore represent a major historic defeat in our strategy of socialist self-management. The future LC conferences must assume responsibility for this decision.

Mistrust in Justice [subhead]

Another closely related question is the question of deregulating, or to be more precise, debureaucratizing the entire social and particularly economic system.

The first condition for the existence of a legal state is the respect of legality and constitutionality. This represents a measure of the state's trust in its citizens and the citizens' trust in the state. I do not believe that public prosecutors' public discussions on the existence of elements of a criminal act or on announcing criminal proceedings from the Federal Assembly tribune, would strengthen this trust and the legal character of the state. I do not believe in the rationality and political wisdom of such discussions. They will leave serious consequences in political life regardless of their motives and reasons. They will particularly shed strong light on the wishes expressed in the 36th Amendment of the proposed constitutional amendments that calls for widening the federal public prosecutor's powers and thus the disparagement of independence and, what is most important, the responsibility of the republican public prosecutors. I believe that this is in fact the result of those pressures that we said we should rid ourselves of if we want a competent and trustworthy state, Kucan stressed.

I also do not believe—regardless of their essentially different social weight—in the democratic intentions of the publicly created pressures on courts, judges, and prosecutors, who, by applying the law to the most sensitive and very often quite definitely political criminal acts, act as the repressive means of the "potentially present Stalinist oppression of free man." I do not believe that in discussing issues of crucial importance for the people, expressions of passionate intolerance, tricks, untruths, and the most odious insults that disregard the dignity of people with different views, represent the characteristics of a democratic society and political maturity. They are more a sign of lagging behind those standards of civilization and culture in intranational relations that are intended to bring us closer together. If

we really want this kind of society, Kucan stressed at the end, it is sometimes good to stand in front of the inexorable, critical mirror of truth and see the face of the present Slovene spirit.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Party—Economy [subhead]

In simple terms, the question of relations between the LC and the economy is of key importance historically and from the practical point of view. It could be argued and proved that the largest part of our crisis is in many ways the consequence of political decisions and the political way of making decisions in the economy at all levels. The separation of the LC from economic decisions is now more then necessary, Kucan stressed. The decisions of a material nature are not the matter for the LC—they should be left to the workers in associated self-managing organizations who bear the consequences of these decisions. Up to now the things have often been different. I repeat: We are not a state party nor a party in power.

Milosevic Advocates Social, Economic Reform

LD090601 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 8 (TANJUG)—"What we need are social and not only economic reforms," stated today Slobodan Milosevic, president of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

Milosevic, addressing a session of the Belgrade party organization, voiced confidence that changes in political life, sciences, education, information, culture, [word indistinct] policy constituted conditions for the intended changes in the country's economic life.

He stressed that the reforms should change the society as a whole, but without questioning its basic commitments: socialism, unity and independence of Yugoslavia.

In assessing that the enemies of socialist Yugoslavia were using its deep internal crisis to intensify hostile activities under the guise of an alleged fight for democracy, Milosevic said that many problems had resulted from the postponing of a reaction to such phenomena for fear that the reaction might be understood as "iron fist rule." He exemplified the problems by the unsettled situation in the Province of Kosovo—where Albanian chauvinists and separatists are still active—and by irresponsibility "in all the places possible."

Having noted that the anti-communist opposition—in order to reach its aim—has surmounted the differences and unified its force, Milosevic pointed out that this challenge must be answered by the Communists unifying themselves in the "struggle for socialism and Yugoslavia."

Milosevic said the unity of Yugoslav communists was the basic condition for an exit from the country's present crisis.

Weekly Defends Secrecy in Arms Sales

AU071013 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No. 319 29 Mar 88 pp 7-9

[Miroslav Lazanski article "The Army Without Taboos"]

[Text] A territorialized consciousness, the wish to discuss everything in public, ignorance of military matters, open attacks on the general concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the political and economic crisis have actually brought the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and everything linked with the military into the focus of public attention. The Army has become the number one media event. True, this interest applies to different aspects in different republics and provinces, which is small wonder when one thinks that in some parts of our homeland the "ordinary" man would salute even a postman in uniform while in others attacking the highest-ranking Army officers is considered almost legitimate.

One should not identify many of those statements and unacceptable demands with entire republics or peoples, but one thing is clear: The changes taking place in Yugoslavia, both the ones brought by the crisis and the ones that are the logical result of democratization have had a strong impact on the YPA too.

We have long left behind the times when the military budget was almost a taboo topic and the production of new weapons an internal army issue and a strictly kept secret. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was addressing the whole public when, at the end of last year, he spoke at the SFRY Assembly about the problems faced by the YPA, about plans to reduce the number of Army personnel, and about the way the Army will use the funds planned for this year. "If the results in increasing combat readiness cannot reach the level envisaged by the previous medium-term plan for the development of the YPA, it is even less realistic to expect satisfactory results if the funds planned for this year fail to be ensured." Branko Mamula then pointed out that "YPA members are aware of the great difficulty that the country is in. Despite the occasional optimistic signs, the international military-political situation requires considerable funds to be earmarked for strengthening security and defense over a large number of years."

Business With Arms [subhead]

These facts and truths can hardly be refuted, but if a society wants to have an adequate defense then it must be prepared to finance it, because the burden of crisis is borne by the Armed Forces too. First it influenced the standard of living of the YPA's members, particularly

those whose wives do not work (40 percent of all members), and about 12,000 people in the YPA do not have apartments.... The low opinion that people have of the military profession, its complexity and the specific nature of it, and probably the frequent attacks by a section of the media, have caused certain problems in filling out Army structures and also ruined the proportion in the national, republican, and provincial representation. These are all known facts that have been discussed in public. It is really strange that the Army is still being accused of having too few officers from some parts of the country. Despite the intensified activity by the Army and other services to popularize the military profession, interest has nevertheless been falling: Response has fallen 15.5 percent as against 1986, and as much as 37 percent as against 1985. The largest fall has been recorded in Slovenia and Croatia, as well as among Albanian and Hungarian nationals. The Army has been doing everything in its power to attract youths from "deficient" communities. However, this is not the duty of the Army alone, but should be the concern of the whole of society. The shortage of young officers will be made up through an increased acceptance of civilians, so that the number of active soldiers in the YPA will be reduced to about 60 percent. A cost of living compensation was introduced recently for some officers posted to Slovenia.

The decision made this year to reduce the number of members of the peacetime and wartime Army, as well as the territorial defense organization is part of a plan drafted some time ago, and some changes in the recruitment system are also being considered.

By deciding to send young men to the Army after secondary school, one has achieved a psychophysical uniformity of recruits, avoided problems with married men, but in this way the Army has been confronted with a shortage of cadres qualified for many jobs. Every modern Army certainly needs doctors, engineers, mechanics, and technicians. For that very reason, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is concluding certain studies on the need to start an initiative on amending the Law on Military Service.

The fact that we export arms is not a secret. The value of these exports is twice as much as earnings from tourism and reaches about $2 billion. In our present economic situation, $2 billion is a big thing. There is no country in the world that has a military industry and does not try to export arms. Why be hypocritical? The arms trade is probably the most profitable business today. Switzerland is a neutral country with a rich democratic theory and practice, but it nevertheless sells arms to everyone who is ready to pay. The FRG has laws strictly banning sales of arms to belligerent countries, but I nevertheless saw West German Bo-109 helicopters in Iraq that were shedding missiles over Iranians. Not to mention affairs with sales of Swedish and Austrian arms. We are living in a mutually connected world, so why get carried away by utopianism? Even if Yugoslavia sells arms to a friendly nonaligned country, it is still very difficult to follow the final destination of the delivered product, despite the obligatory clause in the contract on the ultimate user of the arms. Thousands of workers in both military and civilian factories and their families live on the production and sale of arms. It would be interesting to hear what they have to say about the criticism of arms production by certain circles. Do they support the sort of moral utopianism that would cost them their jobs? It is another thing, of course, that we have different yardsticks for measuring and assessing arms production and sales in the world. We condemn them, and this sometimes boomerangs on us.

Every Country Has Its Type of Secret [subhead]

A section of the press is asking which arms we export and to whom. We sell arms to about 60 countries, and about 240 bigger Yugoslav enterprises participate in realizing these exports. We sell Gazela helicopters to the French (although this helicopter is produced in our country under a British-French license), and this production is sold 4 years in advance. We sell 7.62 mm and 5.56 mm caliber ammunition to both West and East. We have sold special ships for rescuing submarines to Indonesia, Iraq, and Libya. We have sold minisubmarines of the Mala type to the Swedes with which they now try to discover foreign submarines in their territorial waters. We have delivered training frigates and patrol ships to Iraq and Indonesia and exported combat patrol boats to Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt. We sold Galeb training combat planes and Jastreb combat planes to Libya and Zambia. We have been exporting armored vehicles, artillery, anti-aircraft guns, medical equipment, atomic, biological, and chemical equipment, as well as clothing, footwear, and special food for pilots and submarine crews. These exports help us increase production and thereby reduce the price of all these products for the needs of the YPA and our own territorial defense.

None of this is a secret, but the Army is nevertheless reproached by a section of the press for being closed for certain information, and newspapers carry readers' letters asking about the number of soldiers, tanks, ships, and planes we have. One claims that all these facts can be read in foreign professional journals and in annuals issued by individual institutes for research into military questions in the world. It is true that many professional journals write about and give figures for the armies of different countries, including ours, but one should say clearly that the concept of a military secret depends on how big a country and its Army are. There are certain limits, and there are topics one cannot discuss in public because of the very nature of military organization. The Army is not a plot of land, and there are limits to discussing military issues in the public domain.

How much others know about us and how they write about our Army is a somewhat more subtle story, perhaps incomprehensible to those who are "tourists" in military questions.

We already explained in DANAS No. 316 that the London Institute for Strategic Studies, a very prominent institution of this kind, had written about our Sutjeska-class submarines and DC-6B planes. There are other examples. Several years ago, our television carried an approximately 10-minute program on our antisubmarine helicopters—Soviet-produced, by the way—of the Mi-14 Haze type. The fact that we have these very modern helicopters has still not been entered in the London Institute's professional journal, and several years have passed since then. Does that mean that all military attaches of Western countries to Yugoslavia were asleep, had gone on a picnic (it was a Sunday), or were playing tennis? Let us continue: We showed the M-84 tanks on television several years ago also, but foreign professional journals were again rather late. At the Victory Day military parade in 1985, our infantry had new anti-armor missiles to be fired by a single soldier. Several soldiers standing on two trucks held those missiles in their hands. Not one professional catalogue dealing in YPA arms, not even the London Institute, has data on these missiles of a completely new generation. Where were the military observers in Revolution Boulevard in 1985? What were they looking at? The only foreign journalist who mentioned that it seemed to him that he had seen new anti-armor missiles was Italian military commentator Sergio Mecchia in the magazine RIVISTA ITALIANA DIFESA, in a report that extended to six full large-format pages with 23 photographs.

How Do We Purchase Arms [subhead]

One could say that today we live in an era of satellite reconnaissance, infrared cameras, radio eavesdropping, in an era in which everything is known and nothing can be hidden. There are no military secrets! Why does the YPA then keep some information secret?—some newspapers wonder. Is it because of its conservatism, because it wants to remain closed to the public? Is everything really like that? Despite the existence of satellite reconnaissance, several years ago a group of "passionate fans of airport photography" from Great Britain were caught taking photographs. The boys were simply going from one Yugoslav military airport to another taking pictures of the planes and buildings. Or take the case of a band of trumpeters from a neighboring socialist country that toured Serbia several years ago. They were superb at playing our folk and military songs, they went playing them from one town to another. And at the end they played "Soldiers' Farewell." They had, in fact, come to see what military garrisons look like. Or the case of a poor sergeant from another of our neighboring and friendly socialist countries who, dressed in civilian clothes, loitered around some military warehouses in a border region. He was seen there on his bicycle every day.

And we have satellites, computers, infrared cameras....Everything is supposedly known!

About 2 years ago I spent 2 days in the Bundeswehr's Second Armored Division and was taken for a ride in the most modern West German tank, the Leopard-2. I was only allowed to take a photograph of it from the outside despite the fact that there are dozens of books and magazines containing detailed pictures of the tank's inside.

A similar thing happened at the American base Fort Hood in Texas where several years ago I was viewing the latest American tank, the M-1 Abrams. Taking photographs inside the tank was out of the question. "But I have a book about the tank that also contains photographs taken inside the tank," I said to Major Tony Geishauser, who was information officer with the Third American Corps. "Fine, then you can use the photographs from the book," he replied. After a lecture in the headquarters of the American Military Academy at Fort Leavenworth devoted to the latest doctrine "The Air-Land Battles in the Year 2000," at which all possible sketches and diagrams were shown, I was not allowed to take even a single pamphlet used to explain this new warfare doctrine to me despite the fact that diagrams and sketches about all this could be found in various professional journals.

How can the curiosity of a part of our public and readers regarding the purchase of foreign arms for the YPA's needs be satisfied? In DANAS Issue No 316, we tried to explain the meaning of some clauses regarding arms suppliers' demands that the purchase of his arms is not reported in the public for some time. Several years ago a foreign supplier sent a diplomatic note to our country because our television showed by mistake one of his weapons for which there was a clause prohibiting its public showing. In fact, this was a report about something different, something concerning the life of the YPA members, but the television camera accidently showed a missile of foreign make that should have not been shown.

Or another example: A foreign professional journal reports that we have a certain type of a foreign-made missile, we even show it in some photographs, but when permission is sought to show it on television, the inspection of the contracts with the supplier country by appropriate commands and institutions finds that this is not appropriate at present.

The third example: At one time our navy expressed interest in purchasing the French sea-to-sea missile Exocet.

In its issue before the Victory Day parade in 1975, which was attended by the supreme commander for the last time, the magazine FRONT published a picture of a model of a missile gunboat of the Rade Koncar type with two box-like missile launchers at the stern. Judging by the type of the launcher, it was easy to guess which missiles would be carried by the gunboat as its main weapon. But the Exocets never came! Why? It was "leaked" somewhere, before this picture was shown, that

we were interested in these missiles, and French naval circles, which are the conservative part of the armed forces, "persuaded" the producer, and when we finally arrived to negotiate, the price of the missiles had increased fivefold. There was no deal, but Exocets later proved to be very effective in real war conditions.

Yugoslavia is a socialist and nonaligned country, it has good relations with both East and West, but for that very reason there are certain specific features that affect our purchase of arms abroad. I asked Norwegian Defense Minister Holst whether they would sell Penguin missiles to us. He only laughed. The Norwegians tried to explain this to me later. We sell, for instance, 100 missiles to Yugoslavia and then lose the opportunity to sell 800 missiles to NATO. What do you suggest we do? Nothing, we are fortunate in having domestic arms.

This is how it goes with military secrets and the arms trade. And some circles would like to know everything and to write about everything. And when one summons them to exercises and asks them to visit barracks, then they do not appear for years. What else can one say at the end of this story about the Army and military topics? The Army is aware of the fact that unfavorable economic, ideopolitical, and other trends in society have a negative impact on the consciousness and behavior of a number of members of the Armed Forces, that this negative influence is on the increase, and that economic crisis and attacks by a section of the press do have an impact on the young generation. Despite all this, military officers say that the armed forces have retained their combat spirit and ideological unity and that the Army has always been and remained with the people. One should trust them.